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## CAPTAIN LANGDON CHEVES, JR., AND THE CONFEDERATE SILK DRESS BALLOON

Edited by J. H. EASTERBY

### FOREWORD

The legend of the Confederate silk dress balloon appears first to have been given a wide currency through an article contributed by General James Longstreet to the *Century Magazine* in 1886. General Longstreet wrote as follows:<sup>1</sup>

"The Federals had been using balloons in examining our positions, and we watched with envious eyes their beautiful observations as they floated high up in the air, and well out of the range of our guns. We longed for the balloons that poverty denied us. *A genius arose for the occasion and suggested that we send out and gather together all the silk dresses in the Confederacy and make a balloon. It was done, and soon we had a great patch-work ship of many and varied hues.* The balloon was ready for use in the Seven Days' campaign. We had no gas except in Richmond, and it was the custom to inflate the balloon there, tie it securely to an engine, and run it down the York River railroad to any point at which we desired to send it up. One day it was on a steamer down the James when the tide went out and left the vessel and the balloon high and dry on a bar. The Federals gathered it in, *and with it the last silk dress in the Confederacy.* This capture was the meanest trick of the war and one I have never yet forgiven."

This account was substantially in accord with the facts regarding the operations of the famous aerostat, but in asserting that it had been made of silk dresses, presumably collected for the purpose among the ladies of the Confederacy, the writer was plucking the flowers of a plant which had probably steadily grown from a small seed cast upon the ground in the spring of 1862.

Ten years later the legend was invested with a higher authority when Captain W. A. Glassford, of the Signal Corps, in an article appearing in the *Journal of the Military Institution of the United States*, quoted General Longstreet at length without further comment than that his statement was "an interesting account of the construction, use and ultimate fate of one balloon—believed to be the only one in the Confederate army."<sup>2</sup> This

<sup>1</sup> James Longstreet, "Our March against Pope," *The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine*, XXXI (February, 1886), pp. 601-602. The italics have been added.

<sup>2</sup> *Prolegomenon with Historic Sketch of the Balloon during the Civil War and the United States Aeronautical Corps*, by Captain W. A. Glassford, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Reprinted from *Journal Military Service Institution* (New York, [1896]), pp. 259-60.

endorsement by one who had made an extensive, and supposedly exhaustive, study of the use of balloons during the Confederate War was the more regrettable since the facts, as it will be seen below, were actually made available to the author a short time after his article was completed.

In his efforts to obtain information on the elusive subject of Confederate aeronautics Captain Glassford had enlisted the aid of General E. Porter Alexander, the former Chief of Ordnance to the Army of Northern Virginia, who had directed the operations of the balloon during its brief career in the Seven Days' Battle. Probably recalling that the balloon had been designed by a relative of Captain Joseph C. Haskell, his adjutant on that occasion, General Alexander in turn appealed to the latter for the desired information. Captain Haskell complied with this request, but the reports that were forthcoming from various members of his family were conflicting, and before the correct version was discovered the opportunity of preventing Glassford's repetition of the legend had been lost.

The data concerning the origin of the Confederate aerostat were first assembled by the late Mr. Langdon Cheves, a cousin of Captain Haskell. In substance they were: *first*, that the balloon had been designed and its construction supervised by Captain Langdon Cheves, Jr., an uncle of Messrs. Haskell and Cheves; *second*, that it had been built in Savannah during the spring and early summer of 1862; *third*, that it had been made of new silk; and, *fourth*, that the belief that ladies' dresses had been used for the purpose was probably to be traced to Captain Cheves's jesting remark to his daughters: "I am buying up all the silk dresses in Savannah, but not for you girls." This story was first pieced together by means of family tradition and a single written document.

With the facts in his possession General Alexander might reasonably have been expected to make effective use of them, at least, in any account that he himself would prepare. But such was not the case. When the General's *Memoirs* were published in 1907 they were found to contain the following statement:<sup>3</sup>

"In addition to these duties, I was placed in charge of a balloon which had been manufactured in Savannah by Dr. Edward Cheves, and sent to Gen. Lee for use in reconnoitring the enemy's lines. It was made from silk of many patterns, varnished with gutta-percha car-springs dissolved in naphtha, and inflated at the Richmond Gas Works with ordinary city gas.

"I saw the battle of Gaines Mill from it, and signalled information of the movement of Slocum's division across the Chickahominy to re-enforce Porter. Ascensions were made daily, and when the enemy reached Malvern Hill, the inflated balloon would be carried down the river and ascensions made from the deck of a boat. Unfortunately, on July 4, the

<sup>3</sup> E. P. Alexander, *Military Memoirs of a Confederate* (New York, 1907), pp. 172-73.



boat—the *Teaser*, a small armed tug—got aground below Malvern Hill on a falling tide, and a large Federal gunboat, the *Maritanza*, came up and captured both boat and balloon, the crew escaping.

"We could never build another balloon, but my experience with this gave me a high idea of the possible efficiency of balloons in active campaigns. Especially did we find, too, that the balloons of the enemy forced upon us constant troublesome precautions in efforts to conceal our marches."

When one so well informed as General Alexander could not remember the name of the designer of the balloon and would not take the pains to correct the error regarding the materials from which it was constructed, it is not to be wondered that the legend continued to grow luxuriantly, finally attaining its highest florescence in 1921 in the following passage of William Wood's *Captains of the Civil War*:<sup>4</sup>

"It was the same in almost every kind of goods. The South made next to none for herself and had to import from the North or overseas. The North could buy silk for balloons. The South could not. The Southern women gave in their whole supply of silk for the big balloon that was lost during the Seven Days' Battle in the second year of the war. The Southern soldiers never forgave what they considered the ungallant trick of the Northerners who took this many-hued balloon from a steamer stranded on a bar at low tide down near the mouth of the James."

Meanwhile the true story of the silk dress balloon remained, carefully documented, in the papers of Mr. Cheves. To the materials originally used in arriving at the correct version were added even more convincing documents which had later come to light among the papers of the balloon's designer—one of them nothing less than the bill of a Charleston merchant for at least a portion of the silk used. So, in 1935, when a less credulous historian appeared in the person of Professor J. Duane Squires to ask assistance in presenting the truth, Mr. Cheves was prepared with the facts which furnished the basis of the following account, published two years later in the *American Historical Review*:<sup>5</sup>

"Various writers have described its construction, alleging that it was made of ladies' dresses surrendered by the loyal women of the South for the purpose. Its true origin is less romantic but not less interesting. It was built in the spring of 1862 by Langdon Cheves, jr., member of the well-

<sup>4</sup> William Wood, *Captains of the Civil War* (New Haven, 1921), p. 63.

<sup>5</sup> J. Duane Squires, "Aeronautics in the Civil War," *American Historical Review*, XLII (July, 1937), p. 664. Professor Squires states: "The account in this article is based on transcripts of family documents made available to the writer by Mr. Langdon Cheves, nephew of the balloon builder and a citizen of Charleston, S. C." This account has recently been repeated in Jeremiah Millbank, Jr., *The First Century of Flight in America* (Princeton, 1943), pp. 127-28.

known family of that name, captain in the C. S. A., and citizen of Savannah, Georgia. He had been stationed at Port Royal, South Carolina, earlier in 1862 and had presumably seen Lowe's balloon sent to T. W. Sherman there. It was built of new materials by Captain Cheves at his own expense in the Chatham Armory in Savannah. By the middle of June, 1862, it was complete and was at once rushed to the Richmond front. No hydrogen being available, the balloon was filled with city gas and carried to the fighting lines, affixed to a freight car. Between June 27 and July 4 daily ascensions were made and considerable useful reconnaissance work done. E. Porter Alexander, at the time Chief of Ordnance of the Army of Northern Virginia, was in charge of the balloon and 'signalled information of the movement of Slocum's division across the Chickahominy to re-enforce Porter' at the battle of Gaines's Mill. After the Union forces had reached Malvern Hill the inflated balloon was put on a small armed tug, the *Teaser*, and ascensions were made from her deck from July 1 through July 4. On the latter date the *Teaser* 'got aground below Malvern Hill on a falling tide and a large Federal gunboat, the *Maritanza*, came up and captured both boat and balloon, the crew escaping.' With the loss of this balloon Confederate military aeronautics ceased. Under difficult circumstances the Southern inventors had attempted to improvise equipment to meet the new tactics developed by Lowe, but owing to the almost total lack of proper materials and trained personnel their efforts had not been a success."

When Mr. Cheves's papers came into the possession of the South Carolina Historical Society, the materials relating to the balloon were found set apart to themselves.<sup>6</sup> Because some of them do not appear to have been made available to Professor Squires and, more especially, because of the great interest at the present time in military aeronautics, it has been decided to publish them in full. Mr. Cheves, with his meticulous care in such matters, would probably have felt that his biographical sketch of Captain Cheves was unfinished, but this has been included as the best account that could be supplied under the circumstances. The sketch forms Part I in the following arrangement. The letters setting forth the evidence as Mr. Cheves had it in 1896, when he was corresponding with General Alexander and Captain Glassford, are included in Part II. In a later issue of the *Magazine* a third part will present the documents that were subsequently found in Captain Cheves's papers. The footnotes have been supplied by the editor.

The reader may find reasons to question some of Mr. Cheves's secondary conclusions as stated in Parts I and II, but greater significance will probably

<sup>6</sup> A rapid search of the Cheves Collection by Miss Helen G. McCormack has yielded three additional items. Others may be discovered in the course of time.

be attached to additions which the documents make to present knowledge of Confederate aeronautics. They will be found to reveal the fact that the balloon of the Seven Days' Battle bore the pleasing and perhaps not inappropriate name *Gazelle*. They supply the names of at least one balloonist, Charles Cevor,<sup>6a</sup> and two technicians, A. A. Pratt and G. D. Weigand, whose contributions to aviation may deserve attention. They show that the Confederates were experimenting with improved methods of inflation. Finally, they indicate clearly that another balloon was in process of construction and raise the question of the final result of this second attempt.

## PART I

LANGDON CHEVES, JR.

### *A Signer of the Ordinance of Secession*

Langdon Cheves was a son of the Honorable Langdon Cheves (sometimes a Judge and Member of Congress from South Carolina, chairman of the Naval Committee in the War of 1812, and Speaker in 1814).<sup>7</sup> He was born at Charleston (I believe) on the 2d of September, 1814. His father, Judge Cheves, having been made President of the United States Bank and subsequently Commissioner under the Treaty of Ghent went to Philadelphia in 1819 and remained there and at his seat "Abbeville," near Lancaster, Penn., for ten years, and his son Langdon, the subject of this sketch, went to school at Lancaster and in Philadelphia, completing his education at the South Carolina College where he graduated in Dec., 1833. His next birthday after graduating came near to being his last. At Pendleton while practicing pistol shooting with the gentlemen of the neighbourhood he accidentally shot himself in the neck—it was supposed mortally by his companions. His mother writes: "He is a great favourite . . . a very amiable fine young man . . . the day before the accident was his Birthday, when his health and good wishes were drank in Champaign. He was twenty. His Father drank his health and said, my Son . . . I am happy to tell you you have never given me one unhappy moment."

Mr. Cheves first military experience was in the Seminole War, where he served as a volunteer, in what rank or capacity I do not know, and was actively engaged. He then read law and was called to the Bar at Colum-

<sup>6a</sup> Cevor has been mentioned in F. S. Haydon, *Aeronautics in the Union and Confederate Armies*, I (Baltimore, 1941) and will doubtless receive further attention in the volume which is to cover the later years of the war.

<sup>7</sup> See Susan Smythe Bennett, "The Cheves Family of South Carolina," this *Magazine*, XXXV (July and October, 1934), pp. 79-95, 130-52, where slight variations from the statements in this sketch will be found.

bia in 1836 and practiced there for several years. He was State Reporter for the Courts of Appeal and Cheves' Law and Equity Reports (published in Columbia 1840, 41) are part of his work for this period. He then married Charlotte, daughter of the Hon. David J. McCord, of Columbia.

After his marriage Mr. Cheves became a rice planter. His father put him in charge of his extensive rice plantations on Savannah River in Beaufort District and later removed to his Ogeechee estate and turned over the Savannah places to himself and his younger brother Charles. He planted these places with most conspicuous skill, ability and success until the war. He greatly assisted in the erection of the "Vernezoboe" [?] freshet bank, to protect the Savannah river plantations from its floods, and other plantation engineering works, and reclaimed and planted successfully the neglected peat or "prairie" lands, thus greatly increasing his acreage. His plantations were among the best managed and his people the best cared for in the state. In the cholera epidemic of 185- he and his brother Charles remained with their people, removed them to camps in the pine lands, and greatly mitigated the disease and the sufferings it occasioned.

Mr. Cheves possessed a most endearing personality, winning the confidence and affection of his associates and even of his negroes, who were most loyal and devoted to him. He was a man of unusual ability and information and was constantly called upon to assist his friends in matters of engineering and machinery so often needed on rice plantations. Mr. Cheves was by this time known not only as a skilful and successful planter but a man of great judgment, originality, and uprightness. He was a warm Southerner in sympathy and principle and devoted his time and resources to the cause of the Confederacy from the time of its incipency. Mr. Cheves was chosen a delegate from St. Peter's parish to the Secession Convention and voted for the Ordinance.

On the breaking out of the war Mr. Cheves volunteered his services and devoted his time and resources to the defence of the State. He served as an Engineer (for which his studies and his experience in plantation works, canals, banks, etc. well prepared him), and the confidence of his fellow planters of the coast in his eminent powers, justice, and integrity, their knowledge that he took personal charge of the works, and his example in sending his own negroes were of great benefit to the public defences in procuring negro labourers for them.

"In the spring of 1861 he volunteered to raise the labour for and superintended the works on Hilton Head. After the completion of these, he became volunteer aid to General Drayton, who assigned him to engineer duty." He was present there with Capt. F. D. Lee at the engagement with the Federal Fleet when Port Royal was taken. He constructed the works at Red Bluff and was employed on other minor works. In the

spring of 1862 Mr. Cheves designed and superintended the construction at the Chatham Armory in Savannah, chiefly at his own expense (I believe), of the only Southern war balloon, made of ladies dress silk bought in Savannah and Charleston, in lengths of about 40 feet and of various colours. He laughingly told his daughters, "I am buying up all the handsome silk dresses in Savannah, but not for you girls." A letter of 7 June, 1862 from his brother Dr. John Cheves (then constructing, under innumerable difficulties, the system of obstructions and torpedo defences at Charleston) [says:] "Tell Lang I am using car springs dissolved in boiled oil to coat the wire (for torpedos); it is the best balloon varnish." Mr. Cheves took the balloon on to Richmond just before the Seven Days Battles and remained there to assist in using it. Several ascents were made (amongst others by the late Genl. E. P. Alexander and Capt. Jos C. Haskell, his adjutant, now chief of the Car Service Association). But the inferior coal gas and the long distance it had to be run on the railroad (attached to a flat car) from Richmond to the front and back made ascents difficult. It was finally lost at the James River, being cut off by the enemy's gun boats. Capt. Glassford, U. S. A., in his "Sketch of Ballooning in the Civil War" says: "while the use of the balloon by the Confederates is known to have been very scanty, an interesting account of the construction, use and ultimate fate of one balloon—believed to be the only one in the Confederate Army—is given by General Longstreet. He says: "The Federals had been using balloons in examining our positions and we watched with anxious eyes their beautiful observations as they floated high up in the air, well out of range of our guns. While we were longing for the balloons that poverty denied us, a genius arose for the occasion and suggested that we send out and gather all the silk dresses in the Confederacy and make a balloon. It was done; and soon we had a great patch work ship of many and varied hues which was ready for use in the Seven Days campaign. We had no gas except in Richmond, and it was the custom to inflate the balloon there, tie it securely to an engine, and move it down the York River Railroad to any point at which we desired to send it up. One day it was on a steamer down the James when the tide went out and left the vessel and the balloon high and dry on a bar. The Federals gathered it in and with it the last silk dress in the Confederacy."

Mr. Cheves brought home from Richmond the body of his nephew Lieut. Edward Cheves who had been killed in the battle. In July, 1862, he was ordered in charge of the works on Morris Island. He chose the site and built Battery Wagner, and probably suggested its name (after Mr. Theodore D. Wagner, a relative of his wife's who had contributed largely with labourers and otherwise towards its construction) and subsequently considerably improved and strengthened the work. Gen. Ripley writes (see

*Charleston Year Book, 1885*, p. 354) "... the works which had been commenced were well and solidly finished during the summer of 1862, notably Battery Bee on Sullivan's Island and Battery Wagner on Morris Island, the former under the charge of Capt. George E. Walker and the latter of Capt. Langdon Cheves." Battery Wagner and Cumins Point with some minor works on the Island were the results of his energy and skill. For more than two years he thus served his country without asking or receiving either rank or pay until about two months before his death when the War Department at Richmond conferred upon him the commission of Captain of Engineers in recognition of his services. Capt. Cheves remained in charge of the Fort until the grand attack of the Federal Fleet and land forces on the 10 July, 1863, when he was killed at the threshold of his quarters by the first shell fired from the attacking fleet.

The *Charleston Mercury* of July 13, 1863 states: "Even in the midst of our dangers and our preparations for coming trials we must pause in grief at the loss of some of our best and bravest, who fell early in the action of Friday last. Conspicuous amongst these were Captains Langdon Cheves and Charles T. Haskell. Langdon Cheves was killed by the first shell fired by the enemy at Battery Wagner. . . . In the full vigor of manhood he has fallen at the Battery which he had been at so much pains to erect, leaving a record which will not unbeseech the memory of the sire whose name he bore."

Langdon, Cheves

## PART II

Charleston, S. C., April 23d, 1896

Gen. E. P. Alexander

Dear General:

Judge Haskell wrote me some days ago to ask whether I knew anything of the "War Balloon," which one of my Uncles had made at Savannah and sent on to Richmond just before the "Seven Days." I did not; but as Mrs. Cheves thought that her brother Joe had gone up in it with you and as we supposed Dr. John Cheves must have been the one, I wrote to his daughter (Mrs. Joe Haskell). She did not remember about the Balloon and Joe was away, but she sent me a letter from Dr. John Cheves which seems to refer to it.<sup>8</sup> Judge Haskell (who is here) tells me that he saw

<sup>8</sup> Judge Alexander C. Haskell, Joseph C. Haskell, and John Haskell were the sons of Charles T. Haskell and Sophia Lovell Haskell, sister of Langdon Cheves, Jr., the balloon builder. Their sister, Sophia Haskell, married their first cousin, Langdon Cheves, writer of this letter and the son of Charles Manly Cheves, brother of the balloon builder. Joseph C. Haskell married his first cousin, Mary Cheves, daughter of Dr. John Cheves, another brother of the balloon builder. Judge Haskell was also a brother-in-law of General Alexander." Bennett, *op. cit.*, p. 89.



Joe a few days ago and that he had already written you what he remembered of it. Dr. John Cheves' letter is dated:<sup>9</sup> "Charleston June 7th, '62 (where he was trying amid innumerable difficulties, from want of materials, transportation, artificers, and labourers &c &c, to carry out the system of obstructions & torpedoes for the defences of Charleston harbour. The letter is in pencil, to Mrs. Cheves in Savannah and is mostly the story of his difficulties and discouragements and ends: "Tell Lang that I am using India rubber car springs dissolved in boiled oil to coat the wire" (I suppose for wire ropes in the obstructions & the torpedo wires) "it is the best *baloon varnish*. The India rubber is washed, cut small & boiled at high heat (avoiding burning on the sides of the pot) for about 30 hours. The rubber being already vulcanized dries readily. . . ." The message is to his brother Langdon Cheves in Savannah (who was afterwards Captain of Engineers & killed at Battery Wagner). Mrs. Joe Haskell says: "I also remember that he "(L.C.)" obtained a number of silk dresses from different Ladies, to make the Baloon of and I think he probably did most of the work."

I am also told that Capt. Langdon Cheves took the Balloon on to Virginia. So I think it is probable that he built it. The idea seems more like Dr. John Cheves, who was full of ideas always. He had been for a time at West Point (where I believe his Brother was also, tho of this I am doubtful). If you have not all you want about this Balloon I can write to Mrs. West<sup>10</sup> in Savannah.

Yours &c  
Langdon Cheves

157 Jones St. Sav[annah] May 2nd, [18]96

[Mr. Langdon Cheves]

Dear Langdon:

Your letter was received this morning, and I'm glad to say that I remember quite distinctly all I ever knew about the balloon. Papa designed & superintended the making of the balloon the second summer of the war. Uncle John had nothing to do with it, that I remember. I think Papa had the balloon made at his own expense, but that I do not *know*. I remember his saying "I'm buying up all the handsome silk dresses in Savannah, but not for you girls." The balloon was not made of ladies' dresses, but of new silk imported for that purpose. He also said to Mamma, "You think your dress handsome, but you ought to see *my* silk, it is corded & soft."

<sup>9</sup> Missing.

<sup>10</sup> Daughter of Langdon Cheves, Jr., the balloon builder, and wife of Charles West. Bennett, *op. cit.*, p. 93.

He got all that he could of sufficiently good quality, and Mr. Wilkins<sup>11</sup> says he remembers seeing it in progress of construction, at Chatham's Armory here. He says it was made of strips of silk, about 40 feet long, and of various colors. He mentioned yellow, green, black & white. He says it had a bar across the top to which two valves were attached for shutting the gas off & on. He was much interested he says in the working of the valves. When he last saw it the silk was being shellaced to keep out the air, I suppose. I never saw it, & remember it was not finished when we left town. I am quite sure that Papa did take it on to Richmond himself, and was there with it about the time that Eddie was killed, either just before or just after the seven days fight, or at that time. This is all I can recall, but I suspect you will think it quite enough. I am very glad you wrote to me as it gives me much pleasure to tell you all I know, and the subject is one of great interest to me.

... ..

Your affec cousin  
Mary C. West

Charleston, S. C. May 6, 1896

Genl. E. P. Alexander  
Georgetown, S. C.  
Dear General:

I received your answer to my letter some time ago, and should not trouble you with this, but that you say that you had written to your correspondent "to correct your first information that the war balloon was made by Capt. Langdon Cheves."<sup>12</sup> And I am now satisfied that it *was* made by him and that Dr. John Cheves had nothing to do with it, except perhaps in advice and suggestions (such as that in the letter extract I sent you). Mrs. West tells me she remembers the balloon distinctly. Her father (Capt. L. Cheves) "designed & superintended the making of the balloon the second summer of the war . . . I think at his own expense, but I do not *know*. I remember his saying "I'm buying up all the handsome silk dresses in Savannah, but not for you girls." The balloon was not made of ladies dresses, but of new silk . . . He got all that he could of sufficiently good quality, and Mr. Wilkins (Gilbert A.) "says he remembers seeing it" (the balloon) "in process of construction, at Chatham's armory here" (Savannah). "He says it was made of strips of silk about 40 feet long and of various colours. He mentioned yellow, green, black & white. He says it had a bar across the top to which two valves were attached . . . when he last saw

<sup>11</sup> Gilbert A. Wilkins, husband of Emma, another daughter of the balloon builder. Bennett, *op. cit.*, p. 93.

<sup>12</sup> Missing.



it the silk was being shellacked . . . I never saw it & remember it was not finished, when we left town. I am quite sure that papa did take it on to Richmond himself & was there with it about the time that Eddie was killed" (the "Seven days"). I am sure now that this account is correct and that it was Capt. Langdon Cheves (who afterwards built Battery Wagner & was killed there) who built this balloon. I suppose this is too late to be of any use to you. But Judge Haskell who is here today at the Episcopal Convention asks me to write it to you anyhow.

Yours very truly

Langdon Cheves

Georgetown, So Ca May 9th [18]96

[Mr. Langdon Cheves]

Many thanks for your kind favor of 6th giving your latest information about the making of the Confed Balloon. I don't know whether your correction is in time or not, but will forward your letter to Capt. Glassford at Denver, who is my correspondent.

My first statement to him was that it was Capt. L. C. but I changed it to Jno R. afterward as Jno Haskell said so confidently & Aleck thought it most probable.

Sincerely yours,

E. P. Alexander

Charleston, S. C. May 12, 1896.

Capt. W. A. Glassford

Dear Sir—

I received a few days ago your note with the interesting and valuable Historic Sketch of Military Ballooning during the War.<sup>13</sup> I am much obliged to you for both and Genl Alexander for his suggestion that you should send me a copy of your Sketch. Just before hearing from you I had written to Genl Alexander more definite information as to the Confederate War balloon, shewing that it *was* Capt Langdon Cheves who designed and had it built at Savannah & that it was not made of Ladies' dresses, but of unused silk of all colours bought from the shops in Savannah—intended for ladies dresses but never used for them. Capt. Langdon Cheves was the builder of Battery Wagner and was afterwards killed there.

Yours very truly

Langdon Cheves

*(To be continued)*

<sup>13</sup> A copy of the article is among the papers but not the note.

## THE WATIES FAMILY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Compiled by H. D. BULL

The Waties family is said to have come originally from Wales. When Judge Thomas Waties was in England during the Revolution, he heard of his relatives there but was unable to make contact with them.

### 1

William Waties, Sr., the date of whose birth is unknown, came to South Carolina apparently in 1694, for on March 23 of that year he "had a warrant out of the Secretary's office . . . signed by Governor Joseph Blake for 220 acres of land, upon account of the arrival rights for the arrival of five persons: William Waties, Mary Waties his wife, William and Mary Waties, and Nicholas Bennett, servant."<sup>1</sup> He had out another warrant the 15th of April, 1696, for 250 acres of land "purchased from the Right Honorable Lords Proprietors."<sup>2</sup> In 1703 William Waties of Berkeley county sold land there to Thomas Pinckney.<sup>3</sup> He would appear to have held most of his property in that county though he also had holdings north of the Santee River. He was an Indian trader, and on July 10, 1716, the three Indian Commissioners, Ralph Izard, John Barnwell, and Charles Hill, in consultation with Landgrave Smith, appointed William Waties factor for trading with the Indians north of the Santee, William Waties, Jr., going security for his father. The following year William Waties, Sr., resigned and was succeeded by his assistant, Meredith Hughes.<sup>4</sup> The date and place of his death are unknown. Beyond the fact that his wife's name was Mary, nothing is known of her. Issue:

2 I William Waties, Jr.

II Mary Waties

### 2

William Waties, Jr. (1) came to the colony with his parents about 1694 and was for years active in the social and political life of the time, being a large landowner in Berkeley and Craven counties and, like his father, an Indian trader. Since both men bore the same name, it is at times difficult to tell which is meant in the many land deals in which "William Waties"

<sup>1</sup> A. S. Salley, Jr. (ed.), *Warrants for Lands in South Carolina, 1692-1711* (Columbia, 1915), p. 68.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 113.

<sup>3</sup> Charleston County Probate Court (hereinafter cited CPC), RecordBook 1694-1704, p. 414.

<sup>4</sup> H. T. Cook, *Rambles in the Pee Dee Basin, South Carolina* (Columbia, 1926), I. 9-11.

was engaged; however, William Waties, Jr., had a warrant for 500 acres on the south side of the Santee, November 12, 1708,<sup>5</sup> and another on the same side of the river for 400 acres, January 12, 1708/9.<sup>6</sup> He had land near the Waccamaw, later acquired 4805 acres west of the Peedee, and at one time had a large tract on Waccamaw Neck. He also owned land near Wiskinboo Swamp, Berkeley County, May 23, 1733;<sup>7</sup> and on December 14, 1731, William Waties and Dorothy, his wife, sold land in Berkeley County to James Maxwell.<sup>8</sup> In the list of owners of lots in Georgetown, dated June 30, 1737, he held eight.<sup>9</sup>

Waties was for some years a member of the Assembly for Berkeley. It is recorded that on "Thursday, July 27, 1721, the several members following being returned by the Church Wardens . . . met at the house of Mr. Thomas Clifford, . . . for Berkeley county, Mr. William Waties."<sup>10</sup> He continued as a member of Assembly until April 6, 1725, when he asked to be relieved, and a new election was ordered.

In the early years of the colony when there was a violent dispute between Council and Assembly over the currency, culminating in the arrest and imprisonment of Landgrave Thomas Smith, 2nd., Waties took a leading part in the controversy. The people were much aroused, and in May, 1727, "they sent two of their Chiefs, William Waties and John Jones with a representation, which not being received, they returned home, but in a few days returned to the Council with 250 men on horseback, headed by their chief; they proceeded armed to the Council chamber, . . ."<sup>11</sup>

On February 14, 1734, the matter of the settlement of the boundary line between North and South Carolina was up for discussion in the Commons House. The Council asked the Assembly to propose "three persons such as you think proper to undertake the same." Thereupon the Commons House proposed William Waties, William Drake, and John Oulfield as commissioners to run the boundary line. It was agreed to pay them five pounds a day. On May 19, 1734, Governor Johnson approved the commissioners named, urging the inclusion of a good surveyor, adding "as I understand Colo Waties is now in Town, who is well acquainted with that part of the country, I think him a proper person to be one." On May 1, 1735, there was sent to the Assembly a message to which was appended

<sup>5</sup> Salley, *Warrants*, p. 213.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 214.

<sup>7</sup> *This Magazine*, XIII (1912), p. 18.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, XXVII (1926), p. 158.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, IX (1908), pp. 95ff.

<sup>10</sup> Journal of the Commons House of Assembly (MS in the Office of the South Carolina Historical Commission; hereinafter cited JCHA), V. 497.

<sup>11</sup> *Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society*, 5 vols. (Charleston, 1857-1897), I. 302-303.

the articles of agreement as to the line to be run, which articles were signed by the eight commissioners, the three from South Carolina being Alexa. Skene, James Abercromby, and Will. Waties, with their seals appended. The work having been done, there followed in May, 1737, a heated argument between the first two South Carolina commissioners on the one hand and the Assembly on the other as to the compensation which, it was claimed, they never received. Waties is not mentioned as joining in the controversy.<sup>12</sup>

William Waties was an experienced Indian trader with his store at Winyah; he is frequently mentioned in the "Indian Books: Journals of the Commissioners of the Indian Trade of the Province of South Carolina."<sup>12a</sup> In 1732, a raiding party of Tuscaroras, in the course of their perpetual warfare with the Catawbias, had come down the Waccamaw, fired on a small fort between the Santee and Winyah rivers, then going to a plantation on Black River had taken some clothing off a line and carried it away and killed a few cattle. William Waties, the factor, followed their tracks up the path into the Tuscarora settlements across the North Carolina line. There he called a parley of the chiefs and accused them of raiding and theft. They explained that the raid was incidental to their war with the Catawbias and were inclined to lay the blame for the damage done the property of the white men to other doors.<sup>13</sup>

William Waties married Dorothy ——— some time prior to August 26, 1709. She was probably the daughter of John Lawes and the granddaughter of Thomas and Hester Hubbard; however, Hubbard's will,<sup>14</sup> made on the above date in Berkeley County and witnessed by William Waties, Jr., "Kathern" Waties, and Percival Pawley, does not make the relationship clear. He died sometime between September, 1742, and May, 1743, for it is reported that "William Waties, esq., was returned from Prince George's, Craven county, who died and John Gendron was elected in his room, who refused to qualify."<sup>15</sup> His estate was still unsettled in January, 1749, when his son William appeared as one of the executors.<sup>16</sup> Issue:

3 I William Waties, died about 1750.

<sup>12</sup> A. S. Salley, *The Boundary Line Between North and South Carolina*. Bulletin of the Historical Commission of South Carolina, No. 10 (Columbia, 1929), p. 10.

<sup>12a</sup> MS in Office of The Historical Commission of South Carolina.

<sup>13</sup> Public Records of South Carolina (MS in the Office of the Historical Commission of South Carolina), XVI. 11-22. For the activities of William Waties in the Indian trade see also C. J. Milling, *Red Carolinians* (Chapel Hill, 1940).

<sup>14</sup> CPC, Will Book 1687-1710, p. 162.

<sup>15</sup> MS Account of the Waties-Glover Family by Dr. Robert Wilson (copy in possession of the writer).

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*

- II Mary Waties, born May 5, 1720.<sup>17</sup>
- 4 III Thomas Waties, born 1730.
- 5 IV John Waties, died 1760.
- V Ann Waties, married Andrew Johnstone who died Jan. 6, 1764.  
Daughter: Dorothy Johnstone.

## 3

William Waties (2, 1), the eldest son of William Waties and his wife Dorothy, was elected to the Assembly for Prince George, Craven County, June 20, 1748.<sup>18</sup> In his will he gives to "my dearly beloved wife Hannah the sum of 500 pounds lawful money of the Province," also twenty-five Negro slaves, also a mahogany case, plate, plates, cups, linen, china, riding chair, four horses or mares. He also bequeaths to his wife "my plantation of Whinny on Great Peedee River consisting of three tracts of 100 acres each on an Island opposite thereto bought of Percival Pawley." He gives to his sister Ann Johnstone and to his two brothers Thomas and John Waties all the rest of his property after the payments of his debts. His executors were "my brother-in-law Mr Andrew Johnstone and Mr Thomas Hasell of Georgetown." The will was made December 19, 1749, and proved January 25, 1750 [?].<sup>19</sup> There is no mention of children. The family name of his wife Hannah is not known.

## 4

Thomas Waties (2, 1), the second son of Colonel William and Dorothy Waties, was born about 1730.<sup>20</sup> He represented Prince George in the Assembly in 1757.<sup>21</sup> On September 1, 1751, he married Ann,<sup>22</sup> daughter of William Allston (1698-1744) and Esther LaBruce de Marboeuf, of Waccamaw, who was born in 1735. The will of "Thomas Waties of the Parish of Prince George in Craven county," made on June 26, 1762, bequeaths "to my beloved wife Ann, to my beloved sons William, Thomas, and John, and to my beloved daughter Ann." None of these children was of age. His executors were his wife Ann Waties and his brothers-in-law William

<sup>17</sup> A. S. Salley, Jr., *Register of St. Philip's Parish, Charles Town, South Carolina* (Charleston, 1904), p. 59.

<sup>18</sup> Wilson, Waties-Glover Family.

<sup>19</sup> CPC, Will Book 1747-1752, p. 373.

<sup>20</sup> M. Allston Read genealogical notes (MS in the South Carolina Historical Society).

<sup>21</sup> Wilson, Waties-Glover Family.

<sup>22</sup> Robert F. Clute (ed.), *The Annals and Parish Register of St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish, in South Carolina, from 1680-1884* (Charleston, 1884), p. 41.

Allston, Sr., Joseph Allston, and John Allston. The will was proved December 1, 1762.<sup>23</sup>

Joseph Allston, of the Oaks, in his will made June 2, 1784, leaves to his two nephews "William Waties and John Waties all monies or sums that is due from them to me." These are the two sons of Thomas Waties and Ann Allston. Ann Allston Waties, surviving her husband, married the Rev. James Stuart, rector of Prince George church. Mr. Stuart, being one of the loyalist clergy, left the parish in 1777 when Georgetown was occupied by the American forces.<sup>24</sup> Thomas and his brother John Waties were members of the Winyah Indigo Society in 1755.<sup>25</sup> Issue:

- I William Waties, a private in Marion's Brigade on Nov. 1, 1779; living June 2, 1784.<sup>26</sup>
- II Thomas Waties.
- 6 III John Waties
- IV Ann Waties.
- V Charlotte Allston Waties, who was bequeathed property by her first cousin Thomas Allston of Prospect Hill in his will made July 7, 1794.

## 5

Colonel John Waties (2, 1), the third son of Colonel William and Dorothy Waties, served in the Assembly for Prince Frederick's, Peedee, in 1757. He married, first, Mary, daughter of William Allston (1698-1744) and his first wife Esther LaBruce de Marboeuf, and sister of Ann who married Thomas Waties. She died without issue and he married, second, Elizabeth, daughter of Job Rothmahler, Esq., and Ann Dubose or Du Bosc.<sup>27</sup> Elizabeth Waties survived her husband and married, second, May, 1769, Paul Trapier, Esq., of Georgetown.<sup>28</sup>

The will of "John Waties of Craven county," made July 5, 1760,<sup>29</sup> directs that his property be divided into three equal parts and left to his "beloved wife Elizabeth Waties" and to his two infant sons, John and Thomas Waties. The executors were his brother Thomas Waties and his brother-in-law Andrew Johnstone. He died July, 1760,<sup>30</sup> apparently in Charleston. Issue:

- 7 I John Waties, Jr.
- 8 II Thomas Waties.

<sup>23</sup> CPC, Will Book 1760-1767, p. 206.

<sup>24</sup> Frederick Dalcho, *An Historical Account of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina* (Charleston, 1820), p. 308.

<sup>25</sup> MS Records of the Winyah Indigo Society, Georgetown, S. C.

<sup>26</sup> W. T. R. Saffell, *Records of the Revolutionary War* (New York, 1858), p. 290.

<sup>27</sup> Wilson, Waties-Glover Family.

<sup>28</sup> *South Carolina and American General Gazette*, May 29, 1769.

<sup>29</sup> CPC, Will Book 1757-1760, p. 344.

<sup>30</sup> A. S. Salley, Jr., and D. E. Huger Smith (eds.), *Register of St. Philip's Parish, Charles Town, or Charleston, S. C., 1754-1810* (Charleston, 1927), p. 296.

## 6

John Waties (4, 2, 1) was the third son of Thomas Waties and Ann Allston. According to Mrs. Elizabeth Allston Pringle in her book, *Chronicles of Chicora Wood*, John Waties was in love with his cousin Elizabeth Frances Allston, daughter of William Allston, Sr., and wished to marry her, but her parents made her wait. Waties died before they could be married and in his will, made January 22, 1789 (and proved February 16, 1789), left "all my plantation or tract of land whereon I now live situated on Waccamaw River in All Saints Parish together with all my Negro slaves" and other property "unto my beloved Cousin Elizabeth Allston, daughter of Mr William Allston, Sr." He left a legacy to "my beloved Mother Ann Stewart during her natural life and no longer."<sup>31</sup> Later Elizabeth Frances Allston married Dr. Joseph Blyth, a surgeon in the American army during the Revolution. John Waties died February 8, 1789, and his body is buried in "The Oaks" Cemetery near Brookgreen Garden, Waccamaw.

## 7

John Waties, Jr. (5, 2, 1), elder son of Colonel John Waties and Elizabeth Rothmahler, was born February 15, 1758. He is listed as one of the American prisoners on the British ship *Torbay* in Charleston harbor, May 17, 1781.<sup>32</sup> His wife's family name is unknown, but after his death "Mrs. Ann Waties, relict of Major John Waties, deceased," married Robert Smith on Peedee, October 30, 1798.<sup>33</sup>

## 8

Chancellor Thomas Waties (5, 2, 1), the younger son of Colonel John Waties and Elizabeth Rothmahler, was born on February 14, 1760.<sup>34</sup> He entered the University of Pennsylvania, May 21, 1775. "In his sixteenth year he was appointed captain of a company formed in Philadelphia by his fellow students in the University. This juvenile corps was the first military body reviewed by Washington and received his approbation. He then received and accepted an invitation as a midshipman from Commodore Gillon, then proceeding to Europe to fit out a frigate on behalf of the state of South Carolina. It is said, however, that Waties sailed in another vessel and was captured by a British man-of-war and kept prisoner in England" for four years.<sup>35</sup> After the rather easy-going fashion of the day, this young prisoner enjoyed a good deal of liberty, staying with his aunt, Mrs. Andrews, *nee* Rothmahler, the wife of a clergyman. Upon his release

<sup>31</sup> Copy of the will in the Robert F. W. Allston Collection (MS in the South Carolina Historical Society).

<sup>32</sup> This *Magazine*, XXXIII (1932), p. 284.

<sup>33</sup> *South Carolina Gazette*, November 13, 1798.

<sup>34</sup> Waties Family Bible in the possession of Waties Thomas, of Columbia, S. C.

<sup>35</sup> Records of the Alumni Office, University of Pennsylvania.



he went to Paris where he was kindly received by Benjamin Franklin who assisted him in returning to America. In 1780, he became a captain in Marion's Brigade, being engaged as such in the fight at Black Mingo Creek.<sup>36</sup>

Thomas Waties represented Prince George's Parish at the convention of South Carolina held in Charleston which ratified the Constitution of the United States, May 23, 1788. He was among those who voted to ratify.<sup>37</sup> He studied law in Charleston; was admitted to the bar, August 16, 1785; was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas, February 2, 1789, and chancellor of the Court of Equity, December, 1811, continuing in this last office until his death.<sup>38</sup> He was one of the most distinguished and beloved figures of the bar during the last century. "His opinions while chancellor are models of learning and clarity of statement and did much to establish the high reputation of the court of Equity."<sup>39</sup>

In January, 1786, Thomas Waties married Margaret Ann, or "Peggeann" as the name was spelled in her father's will, born 1766 and died 1834, the eighth child of Colonel Joseph Glover, of St. James, Goose Creek.<sup>40</sup> Judge Waties' home was Marden, at Stateburg, Sumter District. The place is several miles off the highway, back in the High Hills of Santee. The fine old house where he and his children lived has long since disappeared, and nothing is left even to indicate the site except a grove of ancient oaks.

Judge Waties dies in Columbia, June 22, 1828, and his body was buried two days later in Stateburg.<sup>41</sup> There is a handsome marble mural tablet to his memory in the Church of the Holy Cross, Stateburg, but his grave in the churchyard outside is unmarked. Issue:<sup>42</sup>

- I Anna Waties, born Feb. 12, 1787; died Oct. 22, 1874 unmarried.
- II Elizabeth Waties, born Feb. 27, 1788; married Dr. William Anderson; died Nov., 1876. No children.
- III Charlotte Allston Waties, born August 3, 1790; married Zenophon Bracey; died Feb. 19, 1833. One son who died young.

<sup>36</sup> Edward McCrady, *The History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1780-1783* (New York, 1902), p. 100; *id.*, *The History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780* (New York, 1901), p. 749; W. D. James, *A Sketch of the Life of Brig. Gen. Francis Marion* (Charleston, 1821), p. 59.

<sup>37</sup> A. S. Salley (ed.), *Journal of the Convention Which Ratified the Constitution of the United States, May 23, 1788* (Atlanta, 1928).

<sup>38</sup> J. B. O'Neill, *Biographical Sketches of the Bench and Bar of South Carolina*, 2 vols. (Charleston, 1859), I. 43ff.

<sup>39</sup> Estimate by Mr. Gordon Miller.

<sup>40</sup> *This Magazine*, XL (1939), p. 10.

<sup>41</sup> MS Register of the Church of the Holy Cross, Stateburg, S. C.

<sup>42</sup> Waties Family Bible.



- IV John Waties, born Feb. 13, 1792; married Henrietta ——— who died June 2, 1821, aged twenty-five.<sup>43</sup> He died in June, 1823.<sup>43a</sup> Son: Thomas, born April 3, 1816.<sup>43b</sup>
- V Thomas Waties, born July 12, 1793; died June, 1794.
- 9 VI Thomas Waties, born Dec. 12, 1794; died Feb. 14, 1830.
- 10 VII Catherine Waties, born Oct. 12, 1796; died June 22, 1855.
- 11 VIII William Waties, born Mar. 19, 1798, died 1847.
- IX Mary Andrews Waties, born July 24, 1799; died Nov. 28, 1876. Unmarried.
- X Joseph Waties, born April 28, 1801; died Sept. 7, 1804.
- XI Wilson Glover Waties, born Oct. 28, 1802; buried Mar. 12, 1826.
- 12 XII Julius Pringle Waties, born July 24, 1809; died Feb., 1852.

## 9

Thomas Waties (8, 5, 2, 1), son of Judge Thomas Waties and Margaret Ann Glover, was born December 12, 1794. He was a physician and lived at Marden, Stateburg. He married, January 22, 1824, Maria Huger Rutledge,<sup>44</sup> daughter of Hugh Rutledge and Mary Golightly Huger, who was baptized March 12, 1794, at the Church of the Holy Cross, Stateburg, and who died and was buried there April 3, 1840. Dr. Thomas Waties died and was buried at Stateburg, April 17, 1830.<sup>45</sup> Issue:

- 13 I Mary Butler Waties, born Aug. 9, 1826.
- 14 II John Waties, born Mar. 19, 1828.
- 15 III Thomas Waties, born 1830.

## 10

Catherine Waties (8, 5, 2, 1), daughter of Judge Thomas Waties and Margaret Ann Glover, was born October 12, 1796, and died June 22, 1855. She married, April 6, 1819, Colonel Orlando Savage Rees of Stateburg who was born August 19, 1796, and died April 9, 1852. Issue:

- 16 I William James Rees.
- 17 II Wilson Waties Rees.

## 11

Colonel William Waties (8, 5, 2, 1), son of Judge Thomas Waties and Margaret Ann Glover, was born March 19, 1798. In the struggle between the Unionists and the Nullifiers, William Waties was elected by the latter

<sup>43</sup> Tombstone in Holy Cross Churchyard.

<sup>43a</sup> Register of the Church of the Holy Cross.

<sup>43b</sup> Will of John Waties, Probate Court, Sumter, S. C.; Register of Church of Holy Cross.

<sup>44</sup> This *Magazine*, XXXI (1930), p. 21.

<sup>45</sup> Register of the Church of the Holy Cross.

group from Williamsburg District to the Nullification Convention, November, 1832.<sup>46</sup> In 1824, he married Eloisa Burgess, who was born 1804, and died October 5, 1854.<sup>47</sup> Colonel Waties died September 23, 1847. Issue:

- 18 I Caroline Eloise Waties.
- 19 II Anna Josephine Waties, born July 15, 1830.
- III Thomas Davies Waties, baptized Sept. 16, 1832; was a lieutenant of artillery, C. S. A.; and was wounded at Battery Wagner.
- IV William Waties, baptized Nov. 12, 1834,<sup>48</sup> married Zenobia

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- 20 V Jane Gordon Waties, born Sept. 3, 1837; baptized April 22, 1838.<sup>49</sup>
- VI Catherine Waties, baptized Apr. 12, 1840.<sup>50</sup>

## 12

Julius Pringle Waties (8, 5, 2, 1), son of Judge Thomas Waties and Margaret Ann Glover, was born July 24, 1809, and died in 1852. He married Elizabeth Rives. Issue:

- 21 I James Rives Waties.
- 22 II Anna Thomasine Waties.

## 13

Mary Butler Waties (9, 8, 5, 2, 1), daughter of Dr. Thomas Waties and his wife Maria Huger Rutledge, was born August 9, 1826.<sup>51</sup> She married Colonel Sebastian Sumter as his first wife. Issue:

- I Thomas Sebastian Sumter, married his second cousin, Catherine Waties Rees. Issue.
- II William Wallace Sumter, died unmarried.
- III John Rutledge Sumter, married his second cousin, Mary Waties Rees. No issue.

## 14

John Waties (9, 8, 5, 2, 1), son of Dr. Thomas Waties and his wife, Maria Huger Rutledge, was born March 19, 1828.<sup>52</sup> He was a graduate of Yale and a captain in the Confederate Army. He married Frances Calhoun Parker who was born April 16, 1830, and died June 25, 1909. Captain John Waties died April 29, 1872.<sup>53</sup> Issue:

<sup>46</sup> W. W. Boddie, *History of Williamsburg County* (Columbia, 1923), p. 270.

<sup>47</sup> Tombstone in Holy Cross Churchyard.

<sup>48</sup> Register of the Church of the Holy Cross.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>52</sup> Tombstone in Trinity Churchyard, Columbia, S. C.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*

- I John Parker Waties, born 1858 and died 1914.
- II Thomas Waties, married Maria Campbell; died Cameron, Texas, 1928.
- III Mary Sumter Waties, born Jan. 29, 1860; married John P. Thomas, Jr., of Columbia, S. C.; died 1918. Issue.
- IV Catherine Waties, died unmarried.

## 15

Thomas Waties (9, 8, 5, 2, 1), son of Dr. Thomas Waties and his wife, Maria Huger Rutledge, was born April 16, 1830. He was a captain of artillery, C.S.A., was captured and held a prisoner at Johnson's Island. He lived in Florida after the war. He married Mary Beard. He died January 24, 1872. Issue:

- I Maria Rutledge Waties, unmarried.

## 16

William James Rees (10, 8, 5, 2, 1), son of Orlando S. Rees and Catherine Waties, was born October 6, 1824, and died July 7, 1852. He married Jane Davis. Issue:

- I Magdalene Rees, born Jan. 1, 1853; married Luke Lea of Vicksburg, Miss.

## 17

Wilson Waties Rees (10, 8, 5, 2, 1), son of Orlando S. Rees and Catherine Waties, was born March 20, 1831, and died September 29, 1864. He married, April 24, 1851, Francis Caroline Mayrant.<sup>54</sup> Issue:

- I William James Rees, born 1852; married, 1883, Annie C. Childs. Issue.
- II Catherine Waties Rees, born 1854; married, 1876, Thomas S. Sumter. Issue.
- III Wilson Waties Rees, born 1857; married Julia Frierson. No issue.
- IV Caroline Kinloch Rees, born 1860; married, 1885, DeSaussure Bull. Issue.
- V Charles Mayrant Rees, M.D., born 1862; married, first, 1893, Julia Hayden, and, second, 1906, Margaret Witsell. Issue.
- VI Mary Waties Rees, born 1863; married John R. Sumter. No issue.

## 18

Caroline Eloise Waties (11, 8, 5, 2, 1), daughter of Colonel William Waties and Eloisa Burgess, married Robert Bentham Simons. Issue.

<sup>54</sup> Register of the Church of the Holy Cross.

## 19

Anna Josephine Waties (11, 8, 5, 2, 1), daughter of Colonel William Waties and Eloisa Burgess, was born July 15, 1830.<sup>55</sup> She married Francis Kinloch Mayrant.<sup>56</sup> Issue:

- I Caroline Kinloch Mayrant, unmarried.
- II Eloise Waties Mayrant, married Robert Barnwell Cuthbert; died Jan. 20, 1932 at the age of seventy-eight. Issue.

## 20

Jane Gordon Waties (11, 8, 5, 2, 1), daughter of Colonel William Waties and Eloisa Burgess, was born September 3, 1837. She married Edward L. Trenholm. She died December 27, 1936, aged ninety-nine years. Issue:

- I Edward L. Trenholm, who married Lilly Rhett.
- II Eloise Trenholm, who married ——— Caldwell.

## 21

General James Rives Waties (12, 8, 5, 2, 1), son of Julius Pringle Waties and Elizabeth Rives, was born in Charleston, August 22, 1845. He served throughout the war in the Confederate Army. Having removed to Texas in 1867, he became colonel of the First Texas Cavalry in the Spanish American War and was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers on May 28, 1898.<sup>57</sup> He married, first, Lalla Tomlinson; a second marriage was without issue. He died December 12, 1913. Issue:

- I Elizabeth Waties, married ——— Adam. Issue.
- II Margaret Waring Waties, married H. H. Brooks. No issue.
- III John Collins Waties of Napoleonville, La. No issue.

## 22

Anna Thomasine Waties (12, 8, 5, 2, 1), daughter of Julius Pringle Waties and Elizabeth Rives, was born December 27, 1850, and died December 23, 1903. She married Edward Perry Waring, of Charleston. Issue:

- I Margaret Bell Waring, born Mar. 1, 1870; married Wilson G. Harvey. No issue.
- II Thomas Richard Waring, born 1871; married Laura C. Witte; died 1935. Issue.
- III Edward Perry Waring, Jr., born 1876; Married Rowena Taylor; died 1936. No issue.
- IV Julius Waties Waring, born 1880; married Annie C. Gammell. Issue.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>56</sup> *This Magazine*, XXVII (1926), p. 89.

<sup>57</sup> A. N. Marquis, *Who's Who in America* (Chicago, 1900); F. B. Heitman, *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army*, 2 vols. (Washington, 1903) I. 1008.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE CITY GAZETTE  
OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

Contributed by ELIZABETH H. JERVEY

(Continued from October)

Died, on Thursday evening, 5th inst. in the 47th year of his age, Mr. Joseph Ringland M'Cay, a native of Down, in Ulster, in the Kingdom of Ireland, and upwards of 26 years, a resident of the United States. For the last 20 years he was engaged in the instruction of Youth in this city and in the State of Georgia, and gave universal satisfaction. . . . (Tuesday, March 17, 1818.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. John Axson and Mrs. Martha A. Axson are invited to attend the Funeral of Mrs. Axson, This Afternoon, from the house of Major Vanderhorst, in Hampstead. (Tuesday, March 17, 1818.)

Died, on the 10th instant of a severely painful and afflicting illness of eleven months continuance, Mrs. Christiana Harris, consort of Tucker Harris, M.D. in the sixty-eighth year of her age. She was a native of the south of Scotland, descended from pious and respectable ancestors of Boston, a name well known in the religious world. . . . [Long obituary] (Wednesday, March 18, 1818.)

Died, at his seat at Locust Grove, near Louisville, Kentucky, on the 13th ultimo, the illustrious General George Rogers Clark, who has received the appellation of the Father of the Western County, in the 56th year of his age. . . . [Long obituary] (Friday, March 20, 1818.)

Departed this life, at Union Hill, in Washington County, on Sunday morning, the 1st General Jared Irwin, in the 59th year of his age. . . . He has left an aged and disconsolate companion, a son and three daughters and a numerous and respectable family connexion to deplore their irreparable loss. (*Georgia Advertiser*) (Friday, March 20, 1818.)

Married, on Wednesday Evening last, Levi S. D'Lyon, Esq. Attorney at Law to Miss Leonora De La Motta, Daughter of the late Mr. Isaac De La Motta of this city. (Saturday, March 21, 1818.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mrs. Mary Couch, are invited to attend her funeral from the house of her son Abraham Couch, Meeting-

street, near South-Bay, at 12 o'clock This Day, without further invitation. (Monday, March 23, 1818.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. William Johnson, Sen. are invited to attend his Funeral, This Afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the corner of Guignard and Anson-street. (Monday, March 23, 1818.)

Married, by the Rev. John Bachman, on Tuesday, the 17th last Mr. Theodore I. Shroeder, to Miss Eliza Schwartz step-daughter of Dr. P. A. Faber both of Bremen. (Tuesday, March 24, 1818.)

Died, on the morning of the 15th inst., in the 37th year of her age, Mrs. Ann Maria Bounetheau. The death of this lady, rendered peculiarly distressing by the sufferings she was destined to experience, has left a blank in the circle of which she was the ornament and delight. In the various duties of wife and mother, her deportment was most exemplary.... (Tuesday, March 24, 1818.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. L. E. Peterson and Mrs. Margaret Peterson are requested to attend the Funeral of the former from the house of Mr. John Strohecker, Moore-street, This Afternoon, at four o'clock. (Tuesday, March 24, 1818.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Rev. Dr. Gallagher and the late Mrs. Jordan are requested to attend the Funeral of the latter, This Afternoon, at four o'clock, from the New Bridge. (Wednesday, March 25, 1818.)

Married, near Black Mingo, on the 18th last, by D. Wall, Esq. Mr. Isaac Morris to Miss Deborah Gliatt Lane, all of Georgetown District, We understand an indictment will be lodged against Mr. Morris at the ensuing Court for polygamy. He had lived with his former wife, in the same neighborhood for more than 13 years; and at the time of his marriage she was on a visit to Georgetown to see an apprentice son. (Friday, March 27, 1818.)

William has "ceased to do evil, and learned to do well."

Married, at China Grove, on the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Fiddle, Mr. William Campbell, to his former wife, Mrs. Ann Campbell. (Friday, March 27, 1818.)

Died, on Friday last, at Cumberland Island, General Henry Lee, of Virginia. (Monday, March 30, 1818.)

We are sorry to announce the death of Capt. Robert Campbell, late of the sloop General Washington, who died in Savannah on Wednesday morning last. Those who have ever been cabin passengers on board the vessel which he commanded can bear witness to the affability of his manners, the steadiness of his deportment, and the disposition which he always manifested, to render their situation agreeable. (*Times*) (Monday, March 30, 1818.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Daniel Latham and family, and Dr. Richard Latham, are requested to attend the Funeral of the latter, This Afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 3 Hasell-street.

The Members of the several Societies, with whom Dr. Latham was in Fellowship, are also respectfully invited to attend his Funeral. (Saturday, April 4, 1818.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. & Mrs. Riviere, are invited to attend the Funeral of their Son, This Evening, at 4 o'clock, from their House corner of King-st. and Horlbeck's Alley. (Saturday, April 4, 1818.)

Married, on the 26 ult. at Mt. Arrarat, Barnwell District, James M'Pher-son of this City to Miss Elvina Ann Hagood, daughter of the late Gideon Hagood. (Monday, April 6, 1818.)

Died, on the 3d inst. Dr. Richard Lushington Latham, aged 26 years. This amiable and intelligent young man fell a victim to a consumption which, was aggravated if not occasioned, by the conscientious discharge of his professional duty at all times. . . . To the Anatomical branch of it he had devoted particular attention while employed in the Alms House in Philadelphia. . . . in the estimation of the late Dr. David Ramsay he ranked with the most accomplished young men of the faculty. . . . (Wednesday, April 8, 1818.)

Died, at Port-au-Prince, of the consumption, on the 15th March Mr. James Wilds, aged about 24 years, of Society Hill, Darlington District, S. C. He sailed from this port, in Jan. last, in the brig Arrow, for the benefit of his health. (Wednesday, April 8, 1818.)

Married, in St. Bartholomews Parish, on the 31st ult, by the Rev. Mr. Fowler, John G. Godfrey Esq. to Miss Eliza L. Webb, daughter of Dr. William Webb (deceased) all of that place. (Saturday, April 11, 1818.)



Married, at New York, on the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. M'Lellan Capt. George Sutton, to Miss Ann Eliza Messerve, daughter of Mr. G. Messerve, of that city. (Tuesday, April 14, 1818.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mrs. Mary Caloff, are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral, This Afternoon, at half past 3 o'clock from the house of Mr. Abraham Jones, Beaufain street. (Wednesday, April 15, 1818.)

Died, in St Bartholomews Parish, on the 19th ult. Mr. Joseph McCants, aged 58 years. (Thursday, April 16, 1818.)

Died, at Camden, on the 3d inst. John Chestnut, Esquire, one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of that place. (Thursday, April 16, 1818.)

Died, on the 15th inst, in the 72d year of his age, William Doughty Esq. of this city. He bore, with the patience to be expected from the sincere and pious Christian, a painful illness of some months. . . . (Friday, April 17, 1818.)

Died, at his seat in Brunswick County, N. C. on the 9th inst. in the 70th year of his age, the Rev. Richard Green. (Friday, April 17, 1818.)

Died, in Chesterfield District, on the 18th ult. in the 69th year of his age, William Pegues, Esq. a patriot of the revolution and a highly distinguished citizen. (Friday, April 17. 1818.)

Died, on the 21st ult. in the 77th year of his age, Mr. William Johnson, a native of New York, but for more than half a century one of the most useful and respectful inhabitants of Charleston. . . . From the commencement of the Revolution in 1775, to the close of the Convention in 1790, he served in every Convention and Legislature excepting that convened in Jacksonborough, . . . exile in St. Augustine whither he had been sent with a number of others, by Sir Henry Clinton . . . when Charleston was surrendered. (Saturday, April 18, 1818.)

Died, at Fayetteville (N. C.) on the 30th ult. the Hon. William Harry Grove, President of the branch of the United States Bank, at that place a highly distinguished and respectable citizen. (Saturday, April 18, 1818.)



Died, in Barnwell District, S. C. on the 20th of March, Mr. Nathaniel H. Jelks, aged 38 years, after a long indisposition which he bore with christian fortitude. . . . (Monday, April 20, 1818.)

The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Mrs. Mary Doughty, are requested to attend her Funeral from her late residence, No. 22 Anson-street This Afternoon, at three o'clock. (Monday, April 20, 1818.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. Alexander Candlish, also his Masonic Brethren, are invited to attend his Funeral from his late residence No 5 Bedon's Alley. (Monday, April 20, 1818.)

Died, lately in the western part of Georgia, Mr. Benjamin Harrison aged about 44 years, a native of Virginia, but for several years past a resident of Georgia. He was probably the tallest man in the United States, being by accurate admeasurement, seven feet two and a half inches in height, as to his general weight it is unknown, but upon the whole he was well proportioned. (Tuesday, April 21, 1818.)

The Indian Murders. [From the *Georgia Journal* 14th inst.] Mr. Laprade from Fort Jackson, has informed us that 12 persons have been recently murdered near Poplar Spring, in the Alabama Territory, three of whom Wm. Butler, Esq. Capt. Wm. Lee and Mr. Gardner, were from Jones county, in this State. The two first, having represented their county in the legislature, are well known. . . . (Tuesday, April 21, 1818.)

Married, at Landrum (S. C.) on the 16th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Bowen, S. Colleton Graves to Susan, youngest daughter of the late General M'Pherson. (Thursday, April 23, 1818.)

Married, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Furman, Joseph B. Paine, Esq. of the House of Lovel & Paine, to Miss Harriet, daughter of the late Morton Brailsford, Esq. all of this city. (Saturday, April 25, 1818.)

Married at Columbia, on the 8th inst, by the Rev. Mr. Flaid, James Sanders Guignard, Esq. to Miss Eliza Ford, daughter of Major Ford, of Colleton District. (Monday, April 27, 1818.)

Married, at Augusta, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Egan, Robert Dillon, Esq. Merchant of this City, to Mrs. Burdell, daughter of Ferdinand Phinizz of that City. (Monday, April 27, 1818.)

Died, at Savannah, on the 28th inst. after a long and painful illness which he bore with the utmost calmness and resignation, Mr. Emanuel Sheftall, son of the late Levi Sheftall, esq. of that city, in the 32d year of his age. (Monday, April 27, 1818.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mrs. E. F. Gitsinger, and John R. Gitsinger, are requested, without further invitation, to attend the Funeral of Michael James Gitsinger, This Evening, from their residence, No. 129 Tradd-street. (Monday, April 27, 1818.)

Died, at Orangeburg (S. C.) at the house of Mrs. Cleckley, about the 1st of March, Dr. Abraham Andrews aged from 40 to 45 years. Dr. Andrews (it is believed) was a native of Fairfield County, Connecticut. He came to South Carolina about 1802 or 3, and resided within fifty miles of Charleston, in the capacity of an instructor. . . . he applied himself diligently to the study of Physic, about 1804 or 5 he removed to Orangeburg where he continued his studies for a year & a half longer after which he entered into the practice on his own account. . . . (Tuesday April 28, 1818.)

Again we are called upon by the tender ties of love and friendship to offer as a tribute of respect, a few lines to the departed virtues and merits of Mrs. Mary McCall, who in the full hope of a joyful immortality died in the 34th year of her age, on the 22d inst. amidst the sufferings and afflictions of a severe attack of asthma. . . . (Wednesday, April 29, 1818.)

Departed this life, on Thursday night last, the 23d instant, in the 59th year of his age, Isaac Fell, Esq. a native of Lancaster (England) Mr. Fell emigrated to this country at an early age of life and took a decided part in the war of the American revolution. . . . He received severe wounds in the contest for liberty we now enjoy . . . twice taken prisoner; and the last time . . . underwent all the horrors of a prison ship. He arrived in Savannah in 1782 where he soon after married. . . . He has left behind him a wife and four children. . . . (*Savannah Republican*) (Thursday, April 30, 1818.)

Died, on the 4th April, Mrs. Francis Stone, the wife of the Rev. John Stone, of Abbeville District. (Saturday, May 2, 1818.)

A Hero Fallen,—It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow and regret that we perform the painful duty of announcing to the public the death of Col. George Armistead, the gallant defender of Fort M'Henry. On this melan-

choly occasion, the recollection of the ever memorable 14th September naturally occurs to our mind—when the Star Spangled Banner waved in proud defiance of a formidable foe and after a furious bombardment of twenty-three hours, continued to float triumphant on the ramparts. . . . (Monday, May 4, 1818.)

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gadsden, the Rev. Alexander Talley, to Miss Caroline Lavington Pinckney, daughter of the late Thomas Pinckney, jun. Esq. all of this city. (Tuesday, May 5, 1818.)

Died, on his passage from Canton, on the 13th of March last Isaac Hinckley, from Boston. (Tuesday, May 5, 1818.)

Died, very suddenly, a short time since, at Shawnee town (Indiana) General Thomas Posey—a distinguished soldier of the Revolution, and who, at the assault of Stoney-Point, under the command of the gallant Wayne, was the first man that mounted the walls. (Tuesday, May 5, 1818.)

Married, in St Andrews Parish, on Monday last, by the Rev. Mr. Fowler, Mr. Randal Robinson to Miss Eleanor M. Magwood, second daughter of Simon Magwood, esq. (Wednesday, May 6, 1818.)

Died, in St Paul's Parish, on the 21st ult. in consequence of a fall from his sulkey, Robert Mackewn Haig, M.D. in the 41st year of his age. Few men have descended into the grave more generally beloved, or more deservedly regretted than this excellent man. . . . (Thursday, May 7, 1818.)

Died, at New Orleans, on the 23d of March, Cuthbert B. Garrard, late Post-Surgeon of the U. S. Army. (Thursday, May 7, 1818.)

Died, at Bordeaux, on the 25th February last, Capt. Morris, of the ship *Thalia*, of Philadelphia. (Thursday, May 7, 1818.)

Died, on the 14th April, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Martha Key, wife of Joshua Key, esq. of Edgefield District, S. C. aged 24 years. (Friday, May 8, 1818.)

Died, on the 30th ult. at Beach Island, after a short illness, Major Jacob Zinn, aged 66 years. He was among the early advocates of American independence, and during the whole period of the war, distinguished himself as a brave and active officer. . . . (Tuesday, May 12, 1818.)

*(To be continued)*

*solphus*  
THE MEMOIRS OF FREDERICK AUGUSTUS PORCHER\*

Edited by SAMUEL GAILLARD STONEY

(*Continued from October*)

CHAPTER III

REMINISCENCES OF A SUMMER HOME

There is something in the Pineland of our Low Country which has nothing like it in any other part of the world, everything is strange; there is the forest, but it suggests no ideas of gloom; there are the smiling blossoms of Spring and Summer but they have none of the gladness which they create elsewhere. Your forest is so bare of underwood that your vision is scarcely bounded by the branchless trees; and the jealous care of preserving the healthfulness of the place induced the people to interdict all cultivation of the soil, so that neither fruit nor flower garden could be enjoyed. It is so natural, when we find ourselves in possession of even a rood of land, to turn some of it to account either for profit or for pleasure that this stern abnegation of enjoyment is one of the most striking features of a pineland residence.

Before Pineville lost its prestige in the dreadful summers of 1834 and 1836 it contained upwards of sixty residences. No lot of land was less than an acre, and some were larger; the houses were of a superior class. My father's house, which was not remarkably fine, was a two story building about fifty feet in length and half that number in width. It contained two rooms on each floor, those on the first floor being separated from each other by a very narrow passage through which ran an ugly staircase. It had a piazza or open gallery both north & south, from that at the north a room was cut off which communicated with the house by a door. At first it was but the shell of a house, with only one chimney which, according to the hideous fashion prevalent in Carolina, was placed outside of the house; this gave a fire place to two rooms, but my mother determining to make it also a winter home when her children should be old enough to go to school, had another chimney erected, and the whole house plastered.

There were many houses in the village better than ours though probably none with larger rooms and loftier ceilings. One of the principal parts of a summer house is the piazza, in this respect ours was inferior, the piazza

\* Want of both space and paper have necessitated cutting out certain parts of these memoirs. Omissions will be confined to matters of general knowledge or no great significance and material not connected intimately with the history of South Carolina and her people in Professor Porcher's experience. Such editorial cuts will be marked thus: [Omission].

was not more than ten feet wide and was only in front. In many other houses it had a depth of from twelve to fourteen feet and extended on the east as well as the north side. I know not why it was but you never saw a western piazza. This in summer was the reception room; when the ladies were dressed for the evening they sat in the piazza; there they took their tea and there they entertained all company that called. These piazzas were invariably furnished with long benches on which everybody sat, chairs were luxuries in which only the old ever expected to indulge.

Every pineland summer residence has in front of it, sometimes both in front and rear, a rude staging deeply covered with earth, which is technically called a lamp. On this stage, as soon as the shades of evening begin to lose themselves in the night, knots of lightwood are burned, and the fire continues to be kept up until the family go to bed. Several objects are effected by this fire; it gives light to the dwelling and dispels the deep gloom of a pineland night, and the superior brightness of the outer lamp attracts from the house those multitudinous insects which swarm in these regions, and which would otherwise be attracted by the light of the dwelling. These evening fires were universally kept up in Pineville, but the increasing population causing a demand for firewood the material burnt was the dead pine leaves and cones. The numerous pines in the village furnished these in great abundance, and it was easy for a man in a short time to collect as much as would serve for the evening lamp. These evening yard fires always rise before me as my memory wanders back to the scenes of the past. Accustomed to them from my birth I knew not what was the charm that hung around them, but I now know that their lurid light in the intense gloom of night gave a weird-like aspect to the surrounding scenery. A fire too has always a strange fascination for a child. We would sit around it, and when the flame would be made bright by stirring it up, or throwing fresh fuel around it, we would delight in showing our audacity or our agility by leaping through the fiery vapour. With fires burning before each dwelling a cheerful tone was diffused over the whole village; without it the gloom and darkness were intense. [Omission]

The year 1813 was a disastrous year of war. One great success was granted to our arms. On the twelfth of September of that year Commodore Perry defeated the British Squadron on Lake Erie, an event that led the way to Harrison's subsequent successes in Michigan. When the news reached Pineville I know not, but I remember seeing an unusual excitement in the village on the day of the twenty-sixth of October. Many gentlemen, among whom I recognized my uncle Samuel Porcher, were walking together to the beat of a drum, and I remember my uncle held up a curious kind of umbrella; and then I heard of Perry and Lake Erie. In the evening I was taken out to walk about the village, and I observed that every house had

a profusion of lights. Huge lamps, or various devices hung on every piazza; wooden frames supporting candles were placed against every window; even the gate-posts of the several yards were illuminated. And when I returned home from all this blaze of light, our house was dark and gloomy. But there was light of another kind in that house. On that day, being two months and two weeks after my father's death, my sister Anne was born; the last of the children of the household, the first to pass into her grave. [Omission]

As all the people [of Pineville] belonged to the same social circle and in fact were more or less related to each other, the utmost simplicity of manners prevailed. As no one looked up to a superior, or down upon an inferior, there was a total absence of that affectation or mannerism which is almost always the result of one's being, or fancying his being, in a false position. I have often thought when reading of the primitive habits of the noblesse of La Vendee, that the picture might be reproduced in Pineville, and there was true aristocratic simplicity in their manners, for the line of demarcation between them and the others<sup>1</sup> was so distinctly drawn that there were none who stood sometimes upon one side, and sometimes on the other. Even the family mentioned in the preceding chapter, never were considered as the equals of their more fortunate kinsfolk, nor did they pretend to claim equality; but if others were in company at the same time, nothing in the conduct of the host would, or could, have betrayed to a stranger their difference in social position. They were treated with the same simple courtesy as the others, and perhaps it was this perfect simplicity that often abashed them. A little more of ceremony would have encouraged them to show their breeding; as it was they called upon to do that which an underbred person finds most difficult, to be quiet and insignificant.

Everybody lived alike and it was not difficult to hazard a guess as to what constituted the principal dish for dinner every day. In order to obtain a supply of what is called butcher's meat in summer when large quantities cannot be kept, clubs, or messes, were organized among the inhabitants. Thus four families would agree together to kill in rotation, a lamb, or a porker, which in Pineville was always called a shoat, and the four quarters of the animal became in succession the possession of each member of the club. A larger club consisting of eight families would kill in the same way a calf, and this veal would be furnished them once a week. It is said that when the whole village contained but one veal mess, he who killed a calf always invited the whole village to dine with him and they were

<sup>1</sup> "The other people," or "those other people," were generic terms used by the planter class to indicate the small farmers of the pinelands, and such, with whom the people of Porcher's sort lived intimately only in such settlements as Pineville.



treated to calve's head soup. Then eight, or perhaps sixteen families, would in the same way divide a beef among themselves; the killer in this case treating the people to a tripe supper. After a time this department of the commissariat got into the hands of men who made it their business to supply the people twice a week with fresh beef; thus with beef, veal and pork, or lamb, the tables of the villagers were well supplied, and the poultry of the homestead kept up an unfailing supply of fresh meat.

It was the universal habit of the people to have at least two dishes of meat upon the table, a dish of salt meat and one of fresh. The salt meat was either ham or beef, most usually the former, and it was always considered as an adjunct to the fresh meat. If when a variety of dishes was on the table a guest was asked what he would have, it was never expected that he would choose ham, that of course would be taken as a sort of condiment to the fresh meat. When the company was large, the ham would be cut in slices, put in a plate, and handed round like bread, or anything else which the company was expected to take as a matter of course.

I remember the impression made by Mr. Monroe upon Col. P'On by his selecting ham for dinner to the exclusion of other dishes. When Mr. Monroe visited the Southern States during his presidency, he travelled over land, and it was arranged that he and his suite would dine and spend the night at Col. P'On's plantation. The Colonel kept a good table, and was of course no little gratified at this opportunity of showing hospitality to the chief magistrate of the country; he provided a dinner suitable to the occasion and all his neighbours were invited to dine with their president. "I had," said he, telling the story more than twenty years after the incident, "I had on the table everything that the season and the country produced, and everything of the best quality; there was of course a fine ham on table. When we sat down, I addressed myself to him, 'Mr. President, what will you eat?' 'Bacon sir,' said he; and the president dined, sir, upon ham." So universal was the practice of having the salt meat only as an adjunct to the fresh, that when the times compelled us to be satisfied with but one, it was at first felt by many as a hardship.

The numerous lakes, as they are called, of the Santee River abound in fish, and no fish is better than the bream of that river, but it was seldom seen in Pineville. Some of those gentlemen who were sportsmen had ample field for the enjoyment of deer hunting and their tables would be enriched accordingly. Occasionally the Santee swamp offered the excitement of a bear hunt, and the pinelands would furnish a wolf when the sportsmen sought only a fox.

It is wonderful how the deer abounded, and I believe does still abound in that country, especially that part which lies to the eastward of the Cooper River. I have heard it said that Mr. Frank Peyre, who lived in Fair Forest



swamp, was one day walking near his plantation, he carried his gun, a general habit; on a sudden a drive of deer ran by him, he shot in among them and killed five. I have heard of seven deer being thus killed at a shot, but the story of Mr. Peyre's deer is supported by authority which no one would question. I have myself when hunting near the line of the N[orth] E[astern] Railroad seen as many as five deer grazing together; and yet it was a country that was constantly hunted over by some of the most sagacious sportsmen in the state. The swamps afford, indeed, secure hiding places and the interminable pine forests furnish both food and shelter. When a freshet would overflow the Santee Swamp the deer would be driven out by the water and overrun the country. At such seasons even unlucky sportsmen would generally be successful in their hunting operations.

Every boy was a rider. I believe there was no boy over ten years of age who had not his own horse. To ride after school in the evening was our general habit; and on Saturdays the boys' horses had quite a hard time of it. At that time our parents did not entertain that dread of the country atmosphere, which was afterwards learned from Charleston, and we enjoyed almost unlimited license as to the extent and direction of our rides. It was a strange kind of pleasure that I used to take in visiting the remains of the old homesteads which once abounded in the neighborhood of Pineville. There was an indescribable kind of charm, first in riding through the pine forest and listening to the gentle murmur of the trees as the wind touched their tops, and they slowly bowed their heads before its gentle pressure; then how my young imagination would recall those scenes of life and animation which gave such a well defined and bold outline to the road that dragged its long length through the mysterious depths of the woods. Then would come the long straight Avenue that led to the old mansion, where, instead of a house standing before you with inviting doors, you saw nothing but two or three piles of chimneys, while all around briars and weeds showed that the presence of man had indeed fertilized the soil, but not for man's benefit. There was a weird-like impression of desolation which, while it solemnized all the feelings, was not without its charm for the imagination. I had heard my mother and my uncles say how populous was once this portion of the country; how that deep swamp, which now presents the idea of almost unmitigated gloom, was but a short time since teeming with the products of human industry.<sup>2</sup> [Omission]

When all the children of the household were sufficiently grown to make it desirable that their school learning should be uninterrupted, my mother

<sup>2</sup> These ruined plantations, and the reasons for their abandonment are discussed by the author and Samuel DuBose in *A Contribution to the History of the Huguenots of South Carolina*, published by T. Gaillard Thomas M.D., New York, The Knickerbocker Press, 1887.

abandoned the plantation as a winter residence and remained in Pineville. This was a change that none of us much enjoyed; for plantation life has great charms for a child and this was now exchanged for the dullness of a pineland winter. But we generally went out on Friday evening and returned on Monday morning so that the children, I at least, saw almost as much of Cedar Spring as ever. Occasionally instead of going to Cedar Spring we would pay a visit to my uncle Joseph Palmer, my mother's brother, who lived at Springfield plantation, St. John's parish, twelve miles west of Pineville on the river road. I was always fond of going there. My uncle had a very large family, and his two elder sons were my most intimate companions. The road from Pineville led across the Santee Canal at Big Camp where we had a pleasant view of the village-like assemblage of houses. First on the right of the road was the superintendent's house; and directly opposite that of the overseer; then the large brick store in which goods were deposited that had come by the Canal, or were to go by it. A little further to the north was the residence of the lock-keeper, and further to the north in full view was Mexico, the homestead of my uncle, Major Samuel Porcher. To one accustomed to the dull and gloomy aspect of Pineville where the houses and the pine trees stood in such close proximity, the brightness, clearness, if I may so express myself, the sunniness of this village scene was perfectly exhilarating. It seemed as if we had got into a region of magic. And there was the Canal with its tranquil water, perhaps [with] some boats passing through [it], and stretching in both directions until lost in the mysterious woods. After leaving this enchanted ground we plunge into the depths of a pine forest, and in a few miles come to Greenland Swamp, which is here crossed by a bridge. Now we begin to see the symptoms of habitations, but only the symptoms. The road is bordered by fences and field banks. About five miles from the Canal the neat Church of the Epiphany, or the Rocks Church, as it is commonly called, rears its modest head not far from the road, and about a mile further you come in sight of the elegant mansion of my uncle, about half a mile on the south side of the road. Springfield house is, or was, truly a noble mansion. It was built upon brick pillars about ten feet in height so as to give it a commanding elevation. The main building was about fifty feet in length by forty in width fronting to the south, on which side ran a wide piazza, and at both the east and the west end of the main building was a wing, each about twenty-five by twenty feet, which furnished commodious chambers, one for the master and mistress of the house and the other for whomsoever they might for the time appropriate it. From the piazza you entered two large, and elegantly finished rooms, in both of which was a gorgeous display of carved woodwork. The windows were bracketed, and the whole chimney piece enclosed with wooden panels, all of which were so elaborately worked

that the chisel seemed to have cut into every square line of the wood. This was the design and the performance of a yankee carpenter who astonished the people by his skill. As a boy I regarded it with unmixed admiration, how I should now regard it I know not, I would like to see it again and compare it with other carved work which I have seen, but I would not like to have my young admiration turned into disgust. I remember that the carving was confined to a very few subjects, a cord or rope, and as many scallops and flutings as can be inserted in the wood.<sup>3</sup>

Springfield was near the outer edge of a large settlement, or cluster, of plantations, some of which bordered the river swamp, and others lay to the south. The land thereabouts is some of the finest in South Carolina, and very congenial to the growth of long staple cotton.<sup>4</sup> The limestone which underlies all the good land in the low country here crops out in a great many places, and gives a character as well as a name to the country. The soil is generally light, rather sandy, and to a superficial observer might appear thin and infirm, but experience has shown that it is really inexhaustible, and though it may be worn out and tired for a time with overcropping, it recovers its strength rapidly and is especially grateful for the aid of manure. The county is, or was, very much opened and from Springfield many homesteads could be seen. A little to the Southeast was Windsor, the residence of Mr. Peter Couturier. Directly in front was Fountain Head, the home of Colonel McKelvey, where were several of those fountains which abound in limestone regions and give a character to the country. They are pools of clear water with no outlet, but they never stagnate, and they are observed to rise and fall with the water in the river. A little to the right, and directly south of Springfield house from which it was not more than a mile distant was the plantation of Mr. Francis Dwight Marion, the chosen representative of the General, and directly in front of Mr. Marions, not more than half a mile, was the residence of Mr. Kirk. Southwest of Springfield stood the Rock's House, the homestead of Captain Peter Gailard, who may be called the pioneer cotton planter of that region. [There] a bold stream gushing from a mass of limestone rock furnished the means of having a water mill; and the stream made its way to the Santee, being crossed on the river road by a bridge known as the Rock's bridge. Just by the Rock's bridge, where the avenue touches the main road, stood the old club house. There were four or five of these club houses in that parish,

\*Springfield house was removed before the flooding of its site by the Santee-Cooper Power project. Porcher exaggerates the artlessness but not the profusion of the gouge- and chisel-work used in its decoration. This seems to have been the handiwork of George Champlin, who, according to the plantation book of Joseph Palmer, was his carpenter-builder. Those who would form their own opinion on his work may see it illustrated in *Plantations of the Carolina Low Country*.

<sup>4</sup>Black-seed cotton grown here was known as Santees.

and as they formed quite a singular feature in the social habits and manners of the country, I shall here describe them.

The ostensible footing on which these clubs were founded was to bring hunters together to dinner after the day's sport was concluded, and they assembled to divide the spoils. Such at least was the pleasant fiction of the Black Oak Club.<sup>5</sup> At first I suppose it was no fiction, for a considerable space is taken up in the laws of the Club, to determine how the venison was to be distributed. But in my day, it was called a hunting club only from old habit; it was merely a social meeting, and if any hunting was done, it was a voluntary act on the part of the hunters, entirely unconnected with the club.

The members met monthly; each member in turn furnished the dinner and presided, assisted by him who was to furnish next in order. The dinner was prescribed by rule, and whoever furnished either more or less than the quantity of meat and drink prescribed was condemned to furnish again the next time, and to continue furnishing until he should have furnished the prescribed quantity. This ensured a good dinner, and was intended to prevent foolishly extravagant efforts. As a general rule every planter within ten miles was a member and these monthly meetings were always seasons of social enjoyment. Strangers, or persons not members, were always cordially welcomed; and as the day of meeting was a fixed day, always known, persons from a distance would take that opportunity of visiting the club because they would be sure of finding together all the gentry of the neighbourhood. For some years I seldom missed dining with the St. Stephens Club, and very often would go and visit the Rock's Club. Care was taken to have the several clubs within a given degree of neighbourhood so arranged that their meetings should never take place on the same day or even the same week; thus one club would meet on the first Thursday, another on the second, and a third on the third Thursday of the month. These were very pleasant meetings; all sorts of topics would be discussed, but all would be finally absorbed in the vortex of politics, or of agriculture. The younger members would generally furnish some sport by racing their horses; but we were always sure of having a pleasant time devoted to the interchange of social courtesies and the spreading of neighbourhood news.

I remember the impression made by one of these club meetings on the mind of a raw yankee from Western New York. Passing through Charleston he was attracted by an advertisement which, as President of the Trustees of the Pineville Academy, I had caused to be inserted in the newspapers,

<sup>5</sup> Of these clubs, Black Oak's, properly the St. John's Hunting Club, still dines and still does not hunt. Concerning it see the pamphlet, *An Address Delivered before the St. John's Hunting Club* etc. by Rev. Robert Wilson D.D., Charleston, 1907.

and he immediately hired a horse and went to see me to offer himself as candidate for the post of teacher. It happened that the election was to take place the next day, so he accompanied me to Pineville where he was *not* elected. I had engaged to dine at the Upper Club House, and as the yankee was my guest I took him with me. The Club House was then near Greenland Swamp, so that in going there from Pineville, a distance of about eight miles, there was scarcely any thing seen except the village of Big Camp to break the gloom of the pine forest. We reached the Club House, a rude building in the woods; my guest observed with some surprise a table laid the whole length of the house, and, was still more astonished to see well dressed gentlemen on fine horses, or in handsome equipages, coming up and saluting each other with that mixture of familiarity, courtesy and cordiality, which so eminently characterizes the lowland Carolinian; each of these gentlemen was introduced to my guest, and each treated him with courteous cordiality to show that he was welcome. The dinner was as usual an excellent one, and while there was no excess committed, there was all the hilarity which might be expected on a holiday occasion. It was a perfectly new scene in the experience of my guest, and if he was not satisfied with the loss of the election, he was at least gratified with an exhibition of southern life, which always excited what the Scotch call the "corruption" of the Northern people. But I must return to the neighbourhood of Springfield.

This portion of the parish which at the time I speak of was very densely inhabited by wealthy planters, had acquired its value from the introduction of the cotton plant. Captain Gaillard first planted it in 1795, or 1796, and his success determined the agricultural character of the country. General Moultrie had attempted it in 1794 at Northampton, but his success was not such as to encourage others. Captain Gaillard was a St. Stephen's man, he planted rice and indigo at his plantation White Plains just where the Murray's Ferry road enters the Santee Swamp. The Revolution having emancipated South Carolina from dependence upon the King of Great Britain, the bounty on indigo which had fostered that manufacture was withdrawn and it ceased to be an object of profitable culture in the state. The settlement of the upper districts and consequent clearing up of the country permitted a more rapid escape of the waters and freshets became not only of frequent occurrence in the Lower Santee, but occasionally they proved destructive of the crops which were planted in the swamps. Captain Gaillard had a considerable estate, which was sometimes rather an expense than a source of profit to him; and in order to secure to himself the means of making corn to feed his negroes, he purchased the Rock's Tract. It was here that he tried the experiment of planting cotton, and the decided success induced him to make his home where his profit was to be found.

Soon after he removed to the Rocks he built for himself an elegant mansion,<sup>6</sup> and the perfect keeping and good taste with which all the other buildings were erected and arranged caused the Rocks to be long considered the Standard Plantation. To approach towards its excellence was a merit; to rival it was not considered possible. I cannot say that I ever knew Captain Gaillard; of course as a boy I often saw him, and I was rarely at Springfield for any considerable time that I did not dine with him [and] with the several families of my uncles. His first wife, and the mother of all his children, was a Miss Porcher, the first cousin of my father, and sister of my uncle Samuel Porcher. His second wife, and my mother's sister, [was] the widow of Mr. O'Neill Gough Stevens; she died before I was born. His third wife was the widow Theus,<sup>7</sup> I think that was also her maiden name, and boy as I was I remember how beautiful I used to think her. When I returned from College he was living in Charleston, having given up country life, but I seldom saw him, and he did not live long after my return; his wife died a few years before him. His reputation as a planter was immense. As long as I lived in the country I heard his opinion quoted, even by those who never had known him, and it was considered presumptuous in any one to act in opposition to his practice. He was one of the men then alive who had borne a part in the War of the Revolution.

He had several sons who were all settled near him in elegant homesteads, which gave character to the scenery of the country and spoke earnestly in favour of its solid respectability. Furthest from him was his eldest son Peter, who in his turn became Captain Gaillard. Near him on the river side of the road was Dawshee, the seat of his son Thomas Gaillard. Somewhat nearer to the paternal homestead was Walnut Grove, the residence of his son James. And within an easy walk of the Rocks was Belmont the seat of his son David. His youngest son Samuel succeeded his father as proprietor of the Rocks. Whilst these Gaillards took up so much of the country on the left hand, or south side, of the road; the river, or north side, appeared equally densely occupied; there was the large estate of Colonel Richardson; there was Pond Bluff the property given by the widow of General Marion to Colonel Keating Lewis Simons, and there was Eutaw, famous for its spring and its historical associations, the homestead of Mr. William Sinkler. Here too was the road which led to Nelson's Ferry, across which could be seen the coast of Sumter District. A short distance above we reach the parish line, and get into St. Matthews parish.

<sup>6</sup>Mr. J. Rutledge Connor has removed the Rocks house from its original site. There is irony in the fact that its builder came there from a plantation ruined by the waters of the Santee, and its present owner was called upon to save it from them.

<sup>7</sup>She was Mary Theus, previously wife to her first cousin James Theus, of Dawchee plantation.



I have already said that just about a mile to the south of Springfield was the residence of Mr. Francis Dwight Marion. This gentleman was by birth a Dwight, a brother of Dr. Samuel Dwight of Pineville, St. Stephens. His mother was the niece of General Marion, and the latter, who never had a child, with that instinctive desire to live in posterity which clings to us, adopted his young nephew who bore his name, and made him his heir on condition of his dropping the name of Dwight, and assuming that of Marion. A singular fatality followed this family, Mr. Marion was twice married, and his marriages were fruitful; but he never had a son, so that the hopes of perpetuating the name in this direction were frustrated. But the daughters of that house! how their forms flit across my memory as it goes back to the past, and hovers about the shades of the Rocks! What an array of loveliness and sprightliness! How gay did the rooms appear when they came in arrayed in elegant simplicity for the ball! Oh, what a luxury it was to dance the six-handed reel with one for a partner, and with two other sisters to make up the set! And alas! how early did most of them sink into the grave! Born only to show themselves to the world they had scarcely selected their mates, and commenced in earnest the journey of life, when death set his grasp upon them, and they passed away from these scenes forever. Of these ladies some were my seniors. The eldest, Rebecca, who was considerably my senior, married my cousin Charles Porcher. She was generally admired, but she died when I was at College, so that I can scarcely claim to know her, and in truth I do not remember now the order in which they came. When I returned from College I found my cousin John Palmer engaged to be married to Catherine, and our old class-mate Theodore Couturier, who had begun the study of the Latin with us ten or eleven years before, engaged to another sister Charlotte. Soon afterwards Videau married Richard Yeadon, and Harriott became the second wife of Theodore Couturier. Alas! all three, the two sisters and their husband have so long since been in their graves that it is like a dream now to recall the fact that such persons ever existed. Youngest of all was Gabriella, who had scarcely reached womanhood when she married Philip Kirk, and then died leaving a child behind her. One of the eldest was Louisa; she suffered much from ill health and bore the marks of it in her face, but her spirits would rise superior to the power of illness and she was the life of a party of pleasure. Unlike most of her sisters, she married a minister of the Methodist Church and became, I understand, as devoted to the service of the Church as she had been to that of Terpsichore. Of all these ladies, she, Mrs. Yeadon, and Mrs. Palmer were the only ones who lived to become middle-aged women. But I must bring this desultory chapter to a somewhat abrupt close. What shall be the subject of my next will depend very much upon the mood I may be in when I resume my pen.

*(To be continued)*



ABSTRACTS FROM RECORDS OF COURT OF ORDINARY  
1764-1771

Contributed by ELIZABETH H. JERVEY

*(Continued from October)*

1771 June 12th By virtue of a Dedimus from the Govr to prove wills in his absence from Chas Town, the Last will and testament of John Thompson was proved by Joseph Kelly and Wm Thompson qualified Executor

Same day. The last will and testament of John McNichol was proved by Colonel Tacitus Gaillard and William Flud qualified Executor

Dedimus issued to John Pamor Esqr to qualify Mary Davis widow and James Davis admors with the will annexed of the Estate and Effects of David Davis late of St. Marks Craven County

Citation granted to John Gennings to administer on the Estate and Effects of William Gennings late of Prince Williams parish Granville County as nearest of kin. Granted 13th June 1771 To be read in the parish Chh of Prince Williams and returned Certified

In the Court of Ordinary June 14th 1771 Sarah Hart and William Young qualified Admors of the Estate and Effects of William Hart late of Saint Georges Parish

Same day William Williamson Esqr qualified Executor of Benoni Haskins last will the sd will being proved by dedimus some time before

Same day The Petition of Amelia Ladson praying his Honour would appoint Isaac McPherson was granted & letters of Guardianship ordered to be granted

Same day the Last will of William Williamson proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury with a Power of Attorney from Robert Halirow the sole Executor being brought into Court His Honour ordered the Letters of Admon granted to William Williamson Esqr to be revoked and the Administration Bond filed in the Registry to be delivered up on the said Mr. Williamsons satisfying the Attorney of the sd Robert Halirow

Citation Granted to Stephen Sebastian to administer on the Estate & Effects of William Hewger late of St Davids Craven County Deceased as

greatest Creditor To be read in the Parish Chh aforesaid and returned Certified Granted June 14th 1771

June 15th 1771 Dedimus issued to John Ford Esqr to qualify the Executors and prove the will of Thomas Davis of Craven County

Citation Granted to Chas Browne of Prince Wms Parish to administer on the Estate & Effects of Hill Samways late of the Parish aforesaid Deed as greatest Creditor To be read in the Parish Chh of Prince Williams & returned Certified Granted June 18th 1771

Citation granted John Adams to administer on the Estate and Effects of Isaac Adams late of St. Johns Parish Colleton County as nearest of kin to be read in the parish aforesaid and returned Certified granted 20th June 1771

In the Court of Ordinary June 21st 1771 Richard Withers Qualified Exor of the last Will & Testament of Michael Cochran Deceased

Same day Elizabeth Mortimer qualified Admor of the Estate & Effects of Edward Mortimer

Citation granted to Thomas Henning to administer on the Estate and Effects of Henry Bossard Junr. late of Prince Fredericks parish as principal Creditor To be read in the parish Chh aforesaid and retd. Certified

Citation issued to Mary Eckert Widow to administer on the Estate and Effects Christian Eckert late of Prince Williams Parish Granville County Blacksmith as nearest of kin

In the Court of Ordinary June 28th 1771 John Adams was qualified Administrator of the Estate and Effects of Isaac Adams late of St. Johns Parish Colleton County

July 1st 1771 Dedimus issued to Joseph Gourly Esqr to qualify Mary Myers administratrix of the Estate and Effects of John Meyers late of St Marks parish Craven County

Citation granted to William Glen to administer on the Estate and Effects of Alexander McBride late of Williamsburg—Pedlar as principal Creditor To be read in St Philips Church and returned Certified granted 4th July 1771

July 5th Dedimus issued to Stephen Bull or Benjamin Garden Esqrs. to qualify Mary Eckert administratrix of the Estate and Effects of Christian Eckert late of Prince Williams Parish

By virtue of a Dedimus from the Lieutenant Govr. to qualify admors in his absence from Charles Town John Jennings administrator of Estate & Effects of William Jennings

Citation granted to Elizabeth Hollingsworth widow to administer on the Estate and Effects of Samuel Hollingsworth late of St. Davids Parish Craven County Planter Deceased as nearest of kin. To be read in the Parish Church aforesaid & returned Certified Granted July fifth 1771

Citation Granted to Jonas Beard of St Philips Parish Berkley County to administer on the Estate & Effects of Matthias Zophea late of the parish & County aforesaid Deceased as greatest Creditor To be read in the parish Church aforesaid & Returned Certified Granted July 8th 1771

Citation Granted to Samuel Grove of St Helena Parish Granville County to administer on the Estate & Effects of Dougal McPherson late of the Parish & County aforesaid Deceased as greatest Creditor Granted July ninth 1771

Dedimus issued to Robert Tanner to qualify Samuel Jones admor of the Estate and Effects of Thomas Jones late of St Peters parish as nearest of kin July 10th 1771

Dedimus issued to Andrew Agnew Esquire to Qualify James Thomas Williams Admor of the Estate & Effects of James Williams late of St Helena Parish Deceased as nearest of kin July 10th 1771

Citation Granted to Joseph Brown of St Georges Parish Craven County to administer on the Estate & Effects of Simeon Gardner late of the Parish & County aforesaid Deceased as greatest Creditor Granted July 10th 1771

In the Court of ordinary 12th July 1771 Peter Marion qualified Exor of the last will and Testament of James Marion

Same day Samuel Perdriau qualified Exor. of the last will and testament of John Perdriau and Joseph Hutchins proved the sd. Will

Same day Edward Wilkinsons will was proved by ——— Minors and Morton Wilkinson qualified Exor

Leber vs Beard Samuel Leber of St Philips Parish Chas Town enters a Caveat against Jonas Beards obtaining Letters of Admor on the Estate & Effects of Matthias Zophea Deceased, till he is heard by the Governour in the Court of Ordinary July 12th 1771 Samuel Leber

Citation Granted to Francis Yonge Esquire to administer on the Estate & Effects of Wm Johnston & Hannah his wife late of the Parish of St Pauls Colleton Co Deceased in right of his Wife as nearest of kin. To be read in the Parish Chh aforesaid & Returned Certified Granted July 17, 1771

Citation granted to Dennis Eagan of St Philips Parish to administer on the Estate and Effects of Regina Eagan late of the parish aforesaid his late wife To be read in the parish Chh aforesaid and returned Certified granted 17 July 1771

Citation granted to Thomas You Silver Smith to administer on the Estate and Effects of Charles You late of St. Philips Parish Perrewigg Maker as nearest of kin To be read in the parish Chh aforesaid and returned Certified granted 18th July 1771

Citation Granted to Mary Elders & Eleanor Moncreeff to administer on the Estate & Effects of John Elders late of St James Parish Goosecreek Deceased as nearest of kin To be read in the Parish Church aforesaid & returned certified Granted July 19th 1771

July 19th 1771 No Court of Ordinary

Citation Granted to Mary Patrick to administer on the Estate and Effects of Luke Patrick late of St Georges Parish Planter being his widow and nearest of kin To be read in the Parish Chh of St George and returned Certified Granted 20th July 1771

July 20th Dedimus issued to John Bull Esqr to qualify the Executors of the last Will of George Hogg late of St Lukes Parish Granville County

Citation granted to Martha Monck widow to administer on the Estate & Effects of William Monck late of Prince Georges Parish Craven County as nearest of kin To be read in the Parish Chh aforesaid and returned

Certified Granted 25th July 1771 N.B. a Citation was issued 26th April for the same Estate but was lost before it was read

Dedimus issued to Paul Trapier Esqr to qualify Thomas Henning of Prince Georges Parish Craven County Planter admor of the Estate and Effects of Henry Bossard Junr. late of Prince Fredericks Parish Planter as principal Creditor

Dedimus issued to James Stobo Esqr. to qualify Francis Yonge Esqr. Admor of all & singular the Estate & Effects of Wm Johnson & Hannah his Wife late of St Pauls Parish Deceased Granted July 26 1771

In the Court of Ordinary 22d July 1771 By virtue of a Dedimus to prove Wills and qualify admors in absence of the Lt Governor The last will of Elizabeth Stevens was proved by John Ladson and James Brown qualified Executor

Same Day Mary Patrick qualified administratrix of the Estate and Effects of Luck Patrick her late husband

Same Day Dennis Egan qualified admor of the Estate and Effects of Regina Egan his late wife

South Carolina By the Honourable Wm Bull Esquire Lieut Governour & Commander in Chief in & over the said Province & Ordinary of the same To Jonas Beard of Chas Town These are to Cite & admonish you the said Jonas Beard to appear before me in the Court of Ordinary on Friday the Second Day of August next to shew Cause if any you can why Letters of Administration on the Estate & Effects of Matthias Zophea Deceased should not be Granted to Samuel Leber of Chas Town aforesaid as greatest Creditor Hereof fail not as you shall answer the Contrary at your Peril

Given under my Hand & Seal at Chas. Town this twenty seventh Day of July Anno Dom 1771 & in the Eleventh Year of His Majesty's Reign

By his Honours Command Geo. Murray Depty Secry.

L S  
Wm Bull

Citation granted to Andrew Broughton of Chas. Town to administer on the Estate and Effects of Andrew Broughton late of St Johns Parish Berkley County with the will annexed as nearest of kin To be read in the parish aforesaid and returned Certified granted 2d August 1771

Aug 2, 1771 Dedimus issued to John Newman Oglethorpe Esqr. to qualify James Hart admor of the goods Rights and Chattles of Benjamin Hart late of St Marks parish as nearest of kin

Camden 27th July 1771 To George Murray Esqr Dr. Secretary Sir Finding myself incapable to go through fatigue chuse to decline administering on the Estate of my deceased Husband, Benjamin Hart, therefore am desirous it may be granted to my Son James Hart I am Sr your humble Servant Ann Hart

Camden Craven Cty I hereby Certify that Ann Hart Widow of Benjamin Hart of St Marks & c. personally appeared before me & Signd the Above

Given under my Hand the above date Jno Newman Oglethorpe

Aug 2d 1771 Dedimus issued to Henry Smith Esqr to administer on the Estate and Effects of John Elders late of St. James's Goose Creek as nearest of kin

In the Court of Ordinary Augt 2d 1771 The Caveat of Samuel Leber agt Jonas Beards obtaining Letters of Admon of the Estate and Effects of Matthias Zophea late of St Philips parish Berkley County was read also the monition [*sic*] served upon Jonas Beard to appear this day in the Court to shew Cause why he claimed the Admon of the said Estate and his Honour hearing the said Saml Lebers pretensions to the sd admon was pleased to decree that as both parties had nearly equal demands on the same that the admon should be given to the sd. Jonas Beard and Saml Leber.

Same day Thomas You qualified admor. of the Estate and Effects of Chas You Periwig maker.

Dedimus issued to Andrew Aggnew Esquire to prove the Will of Jane Stone Spinster, Deceased & Qualify the Executors therein named Augt 2d 1771

Citation granted to Francis Yonge Esquire to Administer on the Estate and Effects of Hannah Johnson late of St Pauls Parish Deceased as nearest kin in right of his Wife To be read in the Parish Chh aforesaid & Rtd Certified August 6th 1771

Citation Granted to Amy Hollingsworth of Saludy Fork to Administer on the Estate and Effects of Abraham Hollingsworth late of Saludy Fork aforesaid Deceased, as nearest of kin To be read in the Nearest Place of

Worship of ye Chh of Engd & Returned Certified    Granted August 6th 1771

I Richard Wayne Executor named in the last will & Testament of Martha Roberts late of St Bartholomew Parish do hereby renounce my Executorship of the said will witness my hand this ninth day of August 1771

R Wayne

Dedimus issued to Andrew Aggnew Esquire to Qualify Samuel Grove Admor of the Estate and Effects of Dougal MacPherson late of St Helena Parish    Deceased August 9th 1771

In the Court of Ordinary August 9th 1771 John Perdriau qualified Executor of the last will and testament of John Perdriau late of this Province

Same day Jane Wilkie qualified Executrix of the last will and testament of John Wilkie late of Charles Town, which was proved by John Langrish

Same day Honor Feltham qualified Administratrix of the Estate & Effects of John Feltham

Same day Andrew Broughton of St Michaels parish was qualified Admor with the will annexed on the Estate and Effects of Andrew Broughton late of St Johns parish Berkley County

Citation Granted to Elizabeth Tyson of Prince Williams Parish Granville County to administer on the Estate & Effects of Samuel Tyson late of the Parish and County aforesaid Deceased as nearest of kin    To be read in the Parish Chh aforesaid & Retd Certd Augt 12 1771

Citation Granted to Barbara Wirth of St Andrews Parish Berkley County to administer on the Estate & Effects of Philip Wirth late of the Parish aforesaid Deceased as nearest of kin    To be Read in the Parish Church of St Andrews & Returned Certified    August 12th 1771

In the Court of Ordinary Augt 12th 1771    The will of Chas. Armstrong was proved by Wm. Mckewen and as the said Charles Armstrong had in the first part of his will made mention of Executors and in the last part of the will the names of the two he intended for his Executors not mentioning the word Executors, but as his Honour had seen that word inserted in the



first part of the will he was pleased to allow it to be inferred in the last part of the sd will and ordered a Dedimus to be issued to qualify the Executors

Citation Granted to William Hulm of Chas Town Merchant to administer on the Estate & Effects of Daniel Campbell late of St Davids Parish Craven County Dec'd as greatest creditor August 13th 1771 To be read in the Parish Chh of St Davids & Returned Certified

Citation Granted to John Spencer of Christ Church Parish to administer on the Estate & Effects of Oliver Spencer late of Christ Chh parish aforesaid Deceased as nearest of kin To be read in the Parish Chh afs'd & Returned Certified Augt 13th 1771

Citation Granted to Benedict Nohamaker & Barbara his Wife (late Barbara Hock) to administer on the Estate & Effects of Michael Hock late of Saludy fork Craven County Deceased as nearest of kin To be read in the nearest place of Worship & Rtd Cert'd August 13th 1771

Citation Granted to Joseph Allston Esq of Prince Georges Parish Craven County to administer on the Estate & Effects of Christopher Hircum late of the Parish & County aforesaid Deceased as nearest Friend To be read in the Parish church aforesaid & Returned Certified Granted August 13th 1771

Citation Granted to John Pyatt of Prince Georges Parish Craven County to administer on the Estate & Effects of Catherine Pyatt late of the Parish & County aforesaid Deceased as one of the Heirs of the said Deceased; to be read in the Parish Chh aforesaid & Returned Certified Granted August 13th 1771

August 17th Dedimus issued to James Dunnom or Jas. Hamilton Esqrs to qualify Mary Hennan & James Armstrong Executors of the last will and testament of Charles Armstrong of St Bartholomews Parish Granville County

Citation issued to Elizabeth Delancy widow to administer on the Estate and Effects of Peter Delancy Esqr as nearest of kin To be read in the church of St Michael and returned Certified granted 19th August 1771

In the Court of Ordinary 19th August 1771 The last will and testam't of Saml Smith late of this province was proved by John Bremer Esqr. and a copy thereof sent to H York to qualify the Executors

Augt 22 1771 Thomas Harvey of Chas. Town Tavernkeeper enters a Caveat agt. Jacob Hams obtaining licence to be joined in Marriage to Marryanne Harvey his Daughter till he is heard by the Govr. in the Court of Ordinary 22d Augt 1771 Th. F. Hervey

Citation granted to Thomas Fletchall Esqr. to administer on the Estate and Effects of Edward Flintham late of Broad River left unadministered by Jean Flintham Widow deceased for the Benefet of Jacob Flintham a Minor To be read in the nearest place of worship and returned Certified granted 24th August 1771

Dedimus issued to John Gaston or James Patton to qualify the Executors of the Revd William Richardson of Waxsaws 26th August 1771

In the Court of Ordinary 27th August 1771 The Petition of John Remington Esqr in behalf of Ann Remington an orphan was read and a monition ordered to cite Robert Cattell and Sarah his wife to appear before the Ordinary on friday the thirteenth Sepr. next to shew cause if any they have why the will of ——— Ladson is not proved or Letters of Admon granted to those who have best right to administer

I do hereby renounce my right of administring on the Goods Rights and Credits of William Carruthers late of Charles Town blacksmith and do request that James Linch and George Hewet may have the administration of Sd. Estate granted to them as greatest Creditor

Witness my hand this 28th Augt 1771 Jean Carruthers Geo. Murray

Citation granted to James Linch and Geo Hewet of St Philips Parish Chair Makers to administer on the Estate and Effects of William Carruthers late of the Parish aforesaid Blacksmith as principal Creditor To be read in St. Philips Chh & returned Certified granted 28th August 1771

In the Court of Ordinary Augt. 29th Qualified John Spencer of xt [Christ] Chh Admor of the Estate and Effects of Oliver Spencer

Same day Qualified Barbara Wirth administratrix of the Estate and Effects of Philip Wirth late of St Andrews Parish

Same day Qualified Mathurin Guerin and Francis Guerin Executors of the last will and testament of William Guerin

Same day The will of Samuel Scott late of St. Marks parish & late of Charles Town was proved by Joshua Hirst and Aaron Loocock qualified Executor

Same day the Petition of Joseph Hutchins was read and Three months longer time granted to return the appt of the Estate and Effects of John Laycraft Mariner

*The End*

## JOURNAL OF GENERAL PETER HORRY

(Continued from October)

[18] Wednesday 1<sup>st</sup>—September 1813. Now very hot weather Clear Sun Shine Morning—Wind at S<sup>o</sup> W<sup>t</sup>. Put a Step to the North Side of my house, Measured my Garden Ground & Laid out Some walks, Enemy has Landed at Hilton head, near Beaufort. Miss Ann, Martha & Margaret Bay Visited me before breakfast Received a Load of Joice by M<sup>r</sup> Waring Wagon. Sarah Bay Visited me, I wrote to Cleland Kinloch for his Brick Layer—I saw M<sup>r</sup>. Sparks. Pettiager boat Sailed 12<sup>th</sup>—August from George Town for Columbia, I wrote John Ioor at the Missipiecy Territory—

[19] Thursday 2<sup>d</sup>—Sep<sup>r</sup>. 1813—A Cloudy Morning wind at East finished Plowing Garden, I wrote to M<sup>rs</sup>. Horry & I rode out to my Garden & fell 3 Trees near the Collage to make Blocks for my House, It drissles & I fear today will be a Rainy day which will Backen my work. as I have no Shelter for my People to work Under I borrowed a XCut<sup>1</sup> Saw of M<sup>r</sup>. Douglass, Saw M<sup>rs</sup>. Bay at my House M<sup>rs</sup>. Gignard Sen<sup>r</sup> & Jun<sup>r</sup>. called on me this morning, as did Sarah & Margaret Bay. Cut down & Trimmed Trees in my Neighbourhood It Rained today. Rec<sup>d</sup>. a Load of Refage Boards from Wades Mill by Warings Waggon—, Received Also a Load of Inch boards by M<sup>r</sup>. Wades Waggon—{Friday 3<sup>d</sup>. Sep<sup>r</sup>.} It Rained Last Night, a Cloudy morning, wind at South, bought 6 yds homespun 3 broad Hoes & some Waifors—<sup>2</sup> Sarah & Martha Bay Visited me this morning, also Ann & Margaret Bay, Simons Gallant, the Last & M<sup>r</sup> Hannah is Ann Bays Gallant<sup>3</sup>—I rode out to Garden Lot,<sup>4</sup> & to Sawing of blocks, & around the Colledges. got home this Evening 2—more blocks, about 12 OClock I felt Sick Laid down & Slept an hour

[20] Friday 3<sup>d</sup>. Septem<sup>r</sup>: Continued,} M<sup>r</sup>. Rufus Mayrant & Warren Davis<sup>5</sup> (Son of Ransom Davis) Called on me, a Waggon Load of Shingles was

<sup>1</sup> Crosseut saw.

<sup>2</sup> Probably to seal his letters with.

<sup>3</sup> Thomas Yonge Simons was graduated at the South Carolina College in 1815; possibly he was Margaret's "gallant" at that time. She, however, married Joseph Maybank. (This *Magazine*, XL. 118). She died October 25, 1831.

<sup>4</sup> General Horry owned the square bounded by Senate, Pickens, Pendleton, and Henderson streets. It was diagonally across Senate Street from the house he was constructing.

<sup>5</sup> Rufus Mayrant left the South Carolina College during his junior year, 1807-8. Miss Webber does not mention him in her genealogy of the Mayrant Family (This *Magazine*, XXVII). Warren Ransom Davis was graduated at the South Carolina College in 1810. His father William Ransom Davis, died in December, 1799 (This *Magazine*, VII. 171).

Received after dark {Saturday 4} A Clear morning wind at North I felt Unwell this morning & kept my Bed till Breakfast time, Sarah & Margaret Bay Visited me this Morning I rode to the Post Office—Mr. Gabriel Guignard made me a present of Five Pegeons which Mr<sup>s</sup>. James Guignard Received for me as I have no home for them—Got a Letter from Mr<sup>s</sup>. Blunt Sen<sup>r</sup>: my Plant<sup>n</sup>. has Suffered by the Late Storm & Tide & also the N<sup>o</sup>. Island & George Town & its Neighbourhood—Saw Mr<sup>s</sup>. Cassetts Miss Davis's & Miss Goodwin, Mr Goddard & M<sup>c</sup>Gill<sup>6</sup>—I wrote to Mr<sup>s</sup>. Horry & to Thomas Blunt by Mr. Cassells. I Received at Night by Wades Waggon from his Mill a Load of Barrels & Scantling—  
 {Sunday. 5<sup>th</sup>} a fair morning wind at N<sup>o</sup> East. 2 Blocks bro<sup>t</sup>. home Last Night P<sup>d</sup> for 3 p<sup>r</sup> Shoes \$3 for Abigal, London & William—Sent a Letter to Cap<sup>t</sup>. Wade about Lumber—

(Continued to Page 21.)

[21<sup>st</sup>.]—(Brought from Page 20<sup>th</sup>.—.)

Sunday. 5<sup>th</sup>—Sep<sup>r</sup>: 1813} I went to the State House & heard Service Performed by an Episcoparian Lance—Early this morning Miss Margaret Bay Visited me; also Gabriel Gu'gnard Jun<sup>r</sup>. & his two Sisters. I am Uneasy, my boat is not yet Arrived, Mess<sup>rs</sup>: Bay. Simons, Tatum, Hannah & M<sup>c</sup>Gill Visited me ab<sup>t</sup>. 10 OClock A:M. I dined today with Mr<sup>s</sup>. Bay & her Family—Mr<sup>s</sup> Tatum was bled Yesterday. Sarah Bay is Got well but her Mother is Poorly.—near Sun Set the 3 Miss Gailliards (daughters of Judge Gailliard) Visited me. this family's Acquaintance I shall Endeavour to Cultivate—they as well as myself are from the old french refugees that Emigrated from Paris in Lewis the 14<sup>th</sup>—Time & Settled on Lower Part of South Santee—Long may they live to Enjoy this Soil of Liberty, w<sup>e</sup>. they now so honourably Possess. hereafter their Country will Sing their Prases, & write their Names in Letters of Gold—after dark—Mr<sup>s</sup>. Goddard & M<sup>c</sup>Gill Set with me about an hour & retired to Mr<sup>s</sup>. Bays house where they Lodge—

[22] Monday 6<sup>th</sup>—Septem<sup>r</sup>. 1813} I was very Sick Last night with a Cholic & Pain in my Back. took Warm Tea & Brandy before day. & the same after day, Grew better & arose at Late breakfast time fair Weather but Uncommonly Cold. wind at North. Part of James Guignard Family are Sick this Morning, Saw Mr<sup>s</sup>. Tatum at the frame<sup>7</sup> Negroes Piling Shingles, Sawing Blocks, & Framing this Morning—After Breakfast Miss Sarah & Margaret Bay called on me also Mr<sup>s</sup>. Simons, made Shelve in my Room,

<sup>6</sup> Thomas Goddard and John D. McGill were then students at the South Carolina College. Goddard left College in his junior year, 1813-14, and McGill was graduated in 1815.

<sup>7</sup> Frame of the house being built.

wrote a Long Letter to my friend Ben: F. Trapier—Setting up Rafters to my dwelling House. William Sick, Guignards Waggon from Taylors Mill a Load Inch boards—Rec<sup>d</sup>. at Night a Waggon Load from Wades Mill, Braices, Scantling & Ruffage boards—finished Getting Blocks—{Tuesday 7<sup>th</sup>.} a fair Morning, wind Westward, fine Moon Light Nights, Yesterday Gabriel Guignard Sen<sup>r</sup> Visited me, also Doctor Hughs. Isaac & Grigs went to the Garden walks. Returned Mr. Douglas his XCut Saw w<sup>o</sup>. he Lent me—Got a News paper from George Town, Sarah, Martha & Margaret Bay Visited me before breakfast. Opened a Path from my House to my Garden Gate—I rode to the Post Office this morning—

[23] {Tuesday 7<sup>th</sup>. Sep<sup>r</sup>. 1813. Continued} Opened a Path to M<sup>rs</sup>. Bays House; Ann & Martha Bay Visited me after Breakfast, as Did Sanders & Elizabeth Guignard. M<sup>rs</sup>. Bay Sent me a Columbia News Paper—I Got 10<sup>th</sup>—20<sup>d</sup> Nails from M<sup>r</sup>. Habermont Shop. Left B. Trapiers Letter at the Post Office this morning; Saw Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Freeman at Doctor Greens, M<sup>r</sup> Lance Called on me, M<sup>rs</sup>. Bay Sent me Carrot seed Cabbage ditto, & Turnip ditto—Mustard d<sup>o</sup>—Lettice d<sup>o</sup>—Onion ditto—M<sup>rs</sup>. Davis (Widow of Ransom Davis deceased) with Ann Bay Called on me dug up a Squire in Garden near the Gate, Wades Waggon after dark brought a Load of boards—{Wednesday 8<sup>th</sup>.} fair morning but very Cool Wind at S<sup>e</sup>. West. Isaac & Grigs joined the Carpenters this morning. two more Blocks brought home Last night, Last Evening Martha Bay, M<sup>r</sup>. Taitum & Gabriel Guignard Junior & Taim<sup>a</sup>. Son Visited me—I rode out & Got from P. Office 3 Letters Sarah & Margaret Bay Visited me this Morning—Saw M<sup>r</sup>. Wade, he Offers me Slabs & Bricks if I can fetch them, wrote to Sam<sup>l</sup>. Smith of George Town. by Post Received a Letter from M<sup>rs</sup>. Horry [24] Wednesday 8<sup>th</sup>. Sep<sup>r</sup>. 1813 (Continued) I Received a Letter from M<sup>rs</sup>. Helin & from W. W. Trapier, Gives a Full Account of the Late Hurricane, Boat has been out 25 days, Miss Blackburns. Miss Goodin, Miss Dinkin—& Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Stark, Simons M<sup>c</sup>Gill & Taitum Visited me about Sun Set—

{Thursday 9<sup>th</sup>.} Cloudy & very warm. Wind at South. Got 200 Bricks (by my own Waggon from Wade) Piled them up. Got 24<sup>th</sup>— Nails from Habermont. Shingled by Kitchen— wrote to M<sup>rs</sup>. Horry in Answer to her Letter— & that She do Give up Going to George Town—Saw M<sup>r</sup> Wade; Ja<sup>s</sup>—Guignard, Ann & Margaret Bay, this morning. Today is fasting & humiliation for our Sins (as by Order of President Maddison.) Miss Bay's Eats nothing today & M<sup>r</sup>. Lance holds forth in the State House, on this so Solomn Occasion—drew all the Slabs about my house Lot, into the Garden Ready to Build a House therein, I rote to M<sup>rs</sup>. Helin in Answer to her Letter Received Yesterday & Sent it to the Post Office—

[25] Thursday. 9<sup>th</sup>—Septem<sup>r</sup>. Continued,} I saw Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Sark, & James S.

Guignard & Sanders Guignard, his Son & wife Called on me, all M<sup>rs</sup>. Bays Family Visited me today (also Taitum & Hannah) after Night I received a Letter from M<sup>rs</sup>. Horry—by M<sup>rs</sup>. DeSausure

{Friday 10<sup>th</sup>—} Warm & Cloudy morning, Wind at S<sup>o</sup>. West . . . Framing Goes on, blocks & c<sup>a</sup> & c<sup>a</sup>. moved from around the frame & Piled up out of the way thereof.—Ja<sup>a</sup>. & Gabriel Guignard, & Sarah Martha. & Margaret Bay Visited me this morning—Borrowed Major Clifton Waggon & today brought 400 & 200 Bricks from Wade—M<sup>r</sup>. Habermont, & M<sup>r</sup>. Cassells Visited me, also M<sup>r</sup>. Taitum . . .

Saturday 11<sup>th</sup>.} fine Moon Light Nights, fair beautiful & warm weather, Wind at South, Saw Cap<sup>t</sup>. Wade & James Guignard, Sarah Bay Visited me this morning Received by my Waggon 250 Bricks & 200.

M<sup>rs</sup>. Bay also Visited me & Master Hunter, Also. Ja<sup>a</sup>. Guignards two Daughters, M<sup>rs</sup>. James Guignard Visited me this forenoon—

[26] Saturday. 11<sup>th</sup>— Septem<sup>r</sup>, 1813. Continued—Received from M<sup>r</sup> Greens Waggon 500 Bricks, 400 d<sup>o</sup>

M<sup>r</sup>. Warings d<sup>o</sup>—400 d<sup>o</sup>—500—d<sup>o</sup> 500 d<sup>o</sup>—

I had a Hogshead Tar by Warings Waggon. put in the yard on Skids Sarah Bay dined with me today, I wrote a Letter to James Ward to Get Susie's money for Washing—a very hot day, & many Clouds appears; took down Partition, buried a Hogshead of Tar. St<sup>t</sup>. Pier Shaved my Beard, Tomorrow being Sunday at Evening Miss Blackburns Visited me/ {Sunday 12<sup>th</sup>} Clear Sun Shine Morning wind at South, Expect to Raise my House on Wednesday next & to begin my Kitchen Chimney Tomorrow.—I rode out this morning to the State House & towards Granby Wednesday next the Legislature meets here the 15<sup>th</sup>— Instant & on that day my Pittiauger Boat with my household furniture from GeorgeTown will be a Month out This morning Gab<sup>l</sup>. & Eliz<sup>a</sup>. Guignard Visited me. I Saw Simons & M<sup>c</sup>Gill Going to my Garden. they Called on me I wrote a Note to M<sup>r</sup>. Habermont & he Called on me in Consequence thereof, Sarah & Margaret Bay Called on me, as did James S. Guignard, I dined with J. S. Guignard & his Family, Saw Miss Hughs after Dinner & Miss Martha Bay—

[27] Monday 13<sup>th</sup>—: 1813—] Last night very warm, also this morning Wind at South, Cloudy. Last Evening Judge DeSausure Spent an hour with me, Sent Billy for a Load of Bricks to Cap<sup>t</sup>. Wades Kiln, he Refuses me anymore. & untill I want for the Great house Chimneys—Saw James Guignard, Returned Major Clifford his Waggon—Bricklayer began to work on Kitchen Chimney, Margaret Bay Visited me this morning also Ann & Sarah Bay, M<sup>r</sup> Lance Called on me with a Subscription Paper for building an Episcopal Church in Columbia; I subscribed \$100 & hope M<sup>rs</sup>. Horry



will do the Same<sup>8</sup>—M<sup>rs</sup>. Bay Called on me ab<sup>t</sup>. 2 OClock P.M. Major Campbell of W<sup>m</sup>.burgh Township came here Last Evening—he is a Continental Officer—

Tuesday 14<sup>th</sup>.} Cloudy & Cool Morning; wind at North. Chimney Continued, M<sup>r</sup>. Ja<sup>s</sup> Guignard Called on me, Sarah & Margaret Bay also Called on me. Wrote a Note to M<sup>r</sup>. Chapple—Matthias (from Boat) brought me a Letter from Blunt who Inform<sup>d</sup> me the boat was Sunk above the Canal. & that he wished for a boat to bring away the Goods w<sup>e</sup>. is at M<sup>r</sup>. Palmer—I Received by M<sup>r</sup>. [28] Guignards Waggon. a Load of Inch Boards from M<sup>r</sup>. Taylors Mill—

*(To be continued)*

<sup>8</sup> This was the preliminary move for the building of the first Trinity Church. The building was completed in 1814.

## NOTES AND REVIEWS

This department will print queries concerning South Carolina history and genealogy. Copy should be sent to The Editor, South Carolina Historical Society, 164 King Street, Charleston, South Carolina.

*Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina.* By Richard Barry. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1942. Pp. ix, 430. \$3.75.)

Before reading this entertaining book one should consider the training of the author, for therein lies the explanation of many deviations from well known facts of history. Richard Barry is a journalist of distinction, the author of a number of novels, and, what is more important, has had considerable experience in dramatics and moving pictures. With this in mind it is easy to understand that in treating the life of John Rutledge he would make use of the techniques familiar to him and dramatize after the manner of moving pictures and radio programs. As Mr. Barry explains, "this is not a history but the picture of one man's life in relation to his time." Therefore, he has felt free to rearrange chronology, manufacture events and dialogue, distort the characters of important historical figures, and even appropriate the accomplishments of others to enhance the glory of Rutledge. The author knows how to write and has produced a book so delightful that it is certain to become a favorite assignment as parallel reading in the schools of South Carolina. For this reason it should be made clear that the book is thoroughly unreliable as to facts. It should be catalogued as fiction.

In judging a book of this kind the test must be not whether the facts are literally accurate but whether the picture is essentially true or at least not damaging. In this connection Mr. Barry is certainly open to criticism for his adversely erroneous representations of the characters of men with whom Rutledge came in contact. In the cases of Marion and Sumter the treatment is little short of libelous. The former is represented as having been unwilling to co-operate with the "no'then'r" Greene, which is directly the opposite of the truth. Thomas Sumter, a great leader of the rough, frontier type, whose bold assaults on British posts won him the name "Gamecock," who told the hesitant people that they must choose one side or the other and would be treated accordingly, who organized plunder so that it provided a war chest, is dramatized by Mr. Barry into a stupid officer, who needlessly drilled his men when they should have been fighting, and whom Rutledge persuaded to forego this practice through the bribe of

a commission of brigadier general. Mr. Barry has no conception of the influence of Sumter in arousing and forcing the people to resist the British.

The treatment of Andrew Williamson has aroused criticism, and justly so, for there is not the least truth in the story that Williamson directed the British to Sumter's camp on Fishing Creek. Moreover, there is no proof that Williamson accepted a British military commission, while the fact that his name is on list 6 of the Confiscation Act (not on list 5 which contains the names of those who accepted commissions) is almost conclusive evidence to the contrary. Yet Williamson is one of the "damaged souls" of the Revolution and did oppose partisan warfare, so in this instance Mr. Barry's picture is not as unfair as those he presents of Sumter and Marion.

By far the most important aspects of the book are the new and startling interpretations of John Rutledge's influence on the government of South Carolina, the repeal of the Stamp Act, the Continental Congress, the campaign of 1780-1781 in the South, and the framing of the Constitution of the United States. In the body of the book these interpretations are so entangled with fictional matter that it is impossible to distinguish the true from the false. Evidently, however, the author expects to be taken seriously by the historians, for there is an appendix of notes showing sources and reasons for the interpretations. Unfortunately, Mr. Barry is less expert in presenting critical historical material than he is in the techniques of writing for popular consumption. He lists an impressive bibliography for each topic, but fails to tell exactly where the student may find the vital facts on which the interpretation hangs. It is evident that Mr. Barry has done extensive research and is the first to use some important manuscript material. He has brought to light many interesting facts, and the inferences which his keen mind has drawn from them are frequently plausible. Though in general these interpretations seem exaggerated, far-fetched, and inadequately supported, they nevertheless stand as a challenge to the students of history and must be investigated. Mr. Barry has performed a service to the cause of history by directing study to these matters.

Typical of Mr. Barry's conjectures is his claim that John Rutledge was largely responsible for the repeal of the Stamp Act. Rutledge was a member of the committee of the Stamp Act Congress which drew up the Memorial to the House of Lords. In contrast with the petition to the House of Commons this memorial is very moderate and contains citations to no other authority than the Tory Blackstone, whose work George III admired. Mr. Barry then cites a complaint by James Otis that Rutledge had written the memorial and had rejected material which he had wished to insert, notably some quotations from Coke, which seems to establish Rutledge as author of the memorial. Also, Mr. Barry cites the correspondence of Pitt to show that Rockingham showed the memorial to the king, and from this

fact assumes that the more assertive petition to the Commons was not shown to the king. Arguing that obstinate George III would not have yielded to threats or violence, Barry concludes that it must have been Rutledge's tactful memorial with its citations to Blackstone which persuaded the king to consent to the repeal of the Stamp Act.

Typical of the faultiness of some of Mr. Barry's interpretations is his treatment of the campaign of 1780-1781 in the South. Here he claims nothing less than that Rutledge was the key figure of a co-ordinated plan "so designed that it gave the maximum effect to the prowess of the individual, a cumulatively greater effect than any system of totalitarianism ever devised." Rutledge is represented as directing the partisans on one hand and the Continental Army on the other. The author speaks vaguely of having perceived this from letters of British and American officers, but offers no tangible proof except a statement by Cornwallis that the numerous skirmishes which worried the British army "seemed to be planned," which is entirely inadequate to establish such an extravagant claim. Mr. Barry then makes the fantastic statements that Rutledge was "responsible for the strategies, including the military technique, that controlled the battle of King's Mountain," and that the "lower terrace of King's Mountain was the arena where, though personally they never met, Clinton and Rutledge, with all they represented, the Old World and the New, the past and the future, met and had it out, and settled the issue—in a single hour." Such statements are sufficient to destroy all confidence in Mr. Barry's knowledge of the Revolution in the South. Rutledge neither planned the strategy used nor assembled the men. The refusal of Sumter's men to recognize Williams' rank of brigadier general is the only connection Rutledge had with the battle and that was an indirect and unplanned one. As for Clinton, the disaster at King's Mountain resulted from a violation of his plan. He gave Ferguson the task of organizing the Loyalist militia in South Carolina, but this rash officer, tiring of his assigned duty, attempted to invade North Carolina and was crushed by a force composed largely of mountain men. From the American standpoint King's Mountain was a frontier victory; from the British standpoint it was an accident. It is not the intention of this review to deny that Rutledge played an important part in the resistance to the British. The very fact that he kept up the appearance of a government was a refutation of British propaganda that the state of South Carolina no longer existed. The commissions which he conferred on partisan leaders enabled them to enforce the militia laws. He raised regular troops. It can also be said to his credit that he took steps to check plundering. These points are to some extent suggested by Mr. Barry, but should have been made clearer.

It is surprising that no mention is made of Rutledge's activities during the latter part of 1781, for it was during that time that the most far-reaching acts of his administration were put into effect. He issued a famous proclamation which forced many to return to allegiance to the state and which laid the basis for the Confiscation Act. He used his dictatorial powers to disfranchise many persons in the election of the legislature. These actions reveal the iron in the character of the "dictator." How can they be ignored in a picture of Rutledge and his time?

With respect to the formation of the Constitution of the United States, Mr. Barry claims nothing less than that Rutledge was the one indispensable figure. Such an exaggeration, of course, cannot be taken seriously. Yet in pointing out the importance of some of Rutledge's contributions, notably the clause making the president commander-in-chief of the army and navy, Mr. Barry has shown that Rutledge's influence was greater than generally has been conceded.

In his interpretation of the character of John Rutledge, Mr. Barry may have made a real contribution to an understanding of the man. Rutledge is presented as one who from childhood was determined to rule. He had no definite program to carry through, but acted in the role of an attorney, handling the affairs of his clients, the people of South Carolina, and achieving the best results possible under the circumstances. This view fits in well with the fact that in all of the important events from 1765 to 1795 John Rutledge was the foremost representative of South Carolina and the one in whom most confidence was placed.

Though written by a northerner the book contains not the least trace of criticism, hostility, or condescension toward South Carolina. On all controversial matters Mr. Barry is sympathetic and understanding. Whenever he describes a contest between Rutledge and a northern leader, such as John Adams or Roger Sherman, the contrast is always to the advantage of the Carolinian. Evidently he has tried to picture Charleston and South Carolinians as he believes they would like to be pictured. For this reason the author cannot fail to win the good will of the many South Carolinians who will enjoy this book.

For years Francis Marion was the best known historical character of South Carolina thanks to a fictional biography by Mason L. Weems. Perhaps John Rutledge will enjoy a higher reputation thanks to Richard Barry's fictional biography.

Robert W. Barnwell, Jr.

Since the appearance in the last number of the *Magazine* of the historical sketch of the Fireproof Building, the following references to the subject

have been found in the minutes of the South Carolina Historical Society. It is not generally known that the Society previously had the use of a part of this building which has now become its headquarters.

*May 19, 1860:* "The Secretary reported that he had applied for and obtained the use of a room for the Society in the Fire Proof Building, and that he had caused some of the property of the Society to be conveyed thither and had employed a servant to attend to the room."

*June, 1880:* "The Secretary then read a petition from the Society to the Grand Jury to grant a room to this Society in the Fireproof Building, in which to store its manuscripts, documents, library, etc. On motion of the Rev. Dr. Pinckney, the President was requested to sign said paper and forward [it] to the Grand Jury now in session. Mr. Willis moved that a committee be appointed to inquire into the feasibility of obtaining a suitable place of meeting and deposit for the records of the Society and called attention to the over-crowded condition of the Charleston Library and to their courtesy in extending to this body a place of meeting and of deposit for its records. It was suggested that the rooms of the Depository in Chalmers Street might be procured at very little or no expense and the secretary was instructed to look into the matter and report at the next meeting of the Society."

*November 4, 1882:* "President Porcher referred to the loss by the Society of nearly the whole edition of the 3rd volume of its Collections. When he left Charleston in 186— the edition of the 3rd volume, some ——— copies, was stored in the Fireproof Building in this city and that on his return to the city he found the Fireproof Building in occupation of negroes and not a vestige of the books remaining. He also stated that the unprinted manuscript of the 4th volume had been left either at his room at the College of Charleston, or at the Fireproof Building, and that it, like the 3rd volume, had been stolen or destroyed by parties unknown to him. . . ."

Helen G. McCormack

The Society has recently received, as a gift from Miss Arabella Mazýck, the voluminous genealogical notes prepared over a period of many years by the late Dr. Robert Wilson. Though not so extensive as the Motte Alston Read collection, this data should become a standard reference for South Carolina genealogists.

The following applications for membership in the Society have been received since the last issue of the *Magazine*: John Hutchinson Cook (Trenton, N. J.), Paul Quattlebaum (Conway, S. C.), Mrs. M. K. McMullan (Mullins, S. C.), and Mrs. James B. Leland (McClellanville, S. C.).

The annual report of the secretary and treasurer of the University South Caroliniana Society for 1942 announces the addition to the collections of the South Caroliniana Library of 35,955 items relating to the history of South Carolina. Of particular interest are the papers of Richard I. and Wyndham M. Manning (1896-1942), letters and papers of General M. L. Bonham (1860-1863), and letters of the family of James Simons (1798-1869). With the report is published an address, entitled "William Gilmore Simms—Historical Artist," by Mrs. A. D. Oliphant, which was delivered at the seventh annual meeting of the Society in Columbia on April 3, 1943. In this Mrs. Oliphant made it known that she and Professor A. T. Odell, of Furman University, are at work on a collection of Simms's letters, to be followed by a full-length biography.

The Souvenir Booklet, issued on the occasion (October 22, 1943) of the Celebration of Progress, by St. Andrew's Parish, contains an historical sketch of the Parish prepared by René Ravenel.

The Bibliographical Society of America has announced resumption of the publication of the *Bibliography of American Imprints*. Among the volumes scheduled for appearance in the near future is a Bibliography of South Carolina Imprints through the year 1800. Douglas C. McMurtrie, whose valuable list of South Carolina imprints of the period 1801-1820 recently appeared in this *Magazine*, will act as editor-in-chief of the series.

#### QUATTLEBAUM DATA WANTED

Senator Paul Quattlebaum, of Conway, S. C., will be grateful for any information regarding the origins and early history of the Quattlebaum family in South Carolina. The family appears to have first settled in the Dutch Fork of this state.

The files of Charleston newspapers, rare pamphlets, and other South Carolina historical materials which were put into storage at the declaration of war two years ago have been returned to their shelves in the College of Charleston Library and once again are open for use. The newspapers include many volumes not available elsewhere at the present time.

The July (1943) issue of *Antiques* contains an article by Anna W. Rutledge entitled "Salute to Washington Allston," marking the centennial of the artist's death.



*The Culture of Early Charleston.* By Frederick P. Bowes. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1942. Pp. ix, 156. Frontispiece, appendix, bibliography, index. \$2.50.)

This delightful little book is all that the most ardently loyal Charlestonian could desire, for here he will find nothing to cast doubt upon the charm and excellence of his city or its people. Only a man who himself has felt the charm of the old city could have written of its past so appreciatively. Although dates are not specified for "early" Charleston, it is apparent that the author considers the half century immediately preceding the American Revolution as the golden age of culture in Charleston. Impressive evidence, compiled largely from the local gazettes and the inventories of estates, is offered in support of this thesis, and the author believes the "cosmopolitan spirit of that enlightened age" perished when cut off from "the fertilizing contact of English culture." In seven readable chapters, he combines careful research with a pleasant style that makes easy as well as profitable reading. Against the background of frontier beginnings of early Charleston and the preliminary conflict of Churchmen and Dissenters, he develops his theme under the topics: Education at Home and Abroad; Books, Libraries, Publications; Scientific Interests; Literature and the Arts; and The Charleston Aristocracy. The appendix gives a valuable list of schoolmistresses and masters, 1732-1775, and the subjects they offered to teach. The numerous titles of secondary works listed in the bibliography attest the interest which South Carolina holds for the student, and the formidable amount of research which has been done in recent years on the as yet unpublished public records.

Careful and painstaking though the author obviously has been, some irregularities may be noted. *The Historical Magazine* cited on page 10 is not further identified; Miss Mabel L. Webber is referred to as Marie L. Webber, and the South Carolina Historical Association's *Proceedings* are attributed to the South Carolina Historical Society. One cannot but feel disappointment that no support is offered for the statement that in early Charleston there was firm adherence to the code of the Christian gentlemen; and that the chancery and other court records still in existence at the Charleston Courthouse were not sources of the conclusion that "the ladies and gentlemen of early Charleston . . . adhered to a high standard of personal conduct and propriety."

Nevertheless, the book is thoroughly worthwhile, and all who love Charleston will be grateful that Dr. Bowes has made so acceptable an addition to the available published materials on Charleston.

Anne K. Gregorie

A series of lectures announced for the current season by the Charleston Museum include: "Charleston" by Miss Alice R. Huger Smith and "Early Medicine in Charleston" by Dr. Joseph I. Waring. Both speakers are members of this Society.

*The Proceedings of the South Carolina Historical Association* for 1943 (edited by James W. Patton), in addition to an account of the thirteenth annual meeting, the constitution, and a list of members of the organization, contains the following articles: "Francis Lieber at the South Carolina College" by William M. Geer; "The Republican Society of Charleston" by Eugene P. Link; "Planters from the Low-Country and Their Summer Travels" by Lawrence F. Brewster; and "Bentonville—The Last Battle of Johnston and Sherman" by Robert W. Barnwell, Sr. This publication may be purchased through Miss Nancy McIntosh, 1501 Lady Street, Columbia, S. C.



